

This Paper Consists of Two
Sections—SECTION ONE.
CIRCULATION
400,000
Over 500,000 Sunday.
Over 350,000 Daily.
Over 900,000 Daily.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

FINAL
EDITION

VOLUME LXXVI—NO. 31. C.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1917.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

PRICE ONE CENT.

IN CHICAGO AND SUBURBS TWO CENTS.

SANK SHIP AFTER WARNING

GERMANS BURN GUNBOAT GEIER AT HONOLULU

Damage 23 Interned Ships
in Philippines and Many
Elsewhere.

HONOLULU, Feb. 4.—The interned German gunboat Geier is burning in the harbor here. It was set on fire by its crew, according to the local authorities.

The Geier, of 1,630 tons, was interned here shortly after the war broke out. It was built at Wilhelmshaven in 1894.

DAMAGE SHIPS AT MANILA.

MANILA, Feb. 4.—It is reported that virtually all the machinery and engines of the twenty-three German steamers lying in Philippine ports have been damaged by their crews. Seventeen of these vessels are interned at Manila, three at Cebu, and three at Zamboanga.

The damage in some cases is said to have been done thirty-six hours before the first report of the break in the relations between the United States and Germany. The Filipino crews of the steamers here have been discharged. The crews of the steamers at Cebu have been excluded from the island.

ENGINE ROOMS WRECKED.

Crews officers say that the engine rooms of the boats had been wrecked and several had fire burning under empty boilers.

Customs launches and naval vessels will act as a patrol guard around the steamers. It is feared that some of the German boats have explosives on board and that they may be used in case they are seized.

The American squadron has returned to Manila from target practice and is patrolling the bay.

DOUBLE GUARD AT NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 4.—Officers and crews of the twenty-five German steamships which have been self-detained here since the outbreak of the European war were ordered today to remain on board their vessels.

Shortly before the doubling of the guard on the steamship piers a report was circulated to the effect that the crews of the German vessels tied up at Hoboken had put the engines of the ship out of commission.

A sailor from the Kaiser Wilhelm II. was said to have been arrested, as he and others abandoned the vessel before the detention order was announced, that the engine on his own and other ships had been damaged beyond repair. No confirmation of this report could be obtained, however, from the United States officials.

WILSON COLLECTOR MALONS was in Honolulu a question of 100 pellos was hurriedly sent to the Hawaiian river piers where a hundred and thirty-fifth street, where five German liners are docked.

ENGINEER TAMPERED WITH.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 4.—Federal inspectors at work in the engine room of the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie, which was taken possession of in civil proceedings by United States Marshal Mitchell yesterday, reported today that the ship's machinery had been tampered with since it had been formally inspected last Friday.

Nine valves and all the brass pipes on the main shaft indicating the character and position of steam and water pipes had been removed.

KEEP CREWS ON SHIPS.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 4.—Upon instructions from Washington, W. H. Berry, collector of the port, tonight ordered the officers and crews of the German liners Prinz Oskar and Rheita confined to their vessels. The crews of the ships were materially reduced after the order became effective.

WILL SEIZE NO SHIPS.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 4.—Persistent rumors of impending seizure of German freight and passenger ships were dispelled by a statement from the State Department that an attempt was about to be made to sink the ships off the entrance to the Panama canal.

BERLIN DENIES U-BOAT DECREE AIMED AT U. S.

Foe Is Only Target, Is
Comment on News
of the Break.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—[By Wireless to Saville.]—Press dispatches have reached Berlin, according to which diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States have been broken off, says the Overseas News agency. No official confirmation has been received.

"In case the news is correct," the agency adds, "the general feeling in Germany is regret that the American president gave to the German note an interpretation which was not intended by Germany. The German measures are not intended to damage neutrals, but were caused by the necessity of defending Germany against hostile measures which are contrary to international law. Germany's enemies, therefore, being charged with the whole responsibility."

It is understood Spain will assume protection of American interests in Germany.

Gerard to Go to Basel?

GENEVA, via Paris, Feb. 4, 1 a. m.—The expectation is that James W. Gerard, the American ambassador to Germany, will be conducted on board a special train to Basel, Switzerland, according to a dispatch from Berlin received at Zurich.

A report, which has not yet been confirmed, is to the effect that all Americans in Germany and Austria have been ordered to quit those countries at once. A majority of these persons have only one choice of route to ports by way of Switzerland, and an influx of Americans is being awaited here.

Enthusiasm in Italy.

ROME, Feb. 4.—Up to noon today the American embassy had no official confirmation of the rupture of relations with Germany. The ambassador, Thomas Nelson Page, visited the foreign minister, Baron Sonnino, and had a long discussion with him on the situation.

Experienced statesmen remarked with reference to the severance of diplomatic relations: "What America is giving us is moral support and fraternal sympathy, which encourages us to feel certain of final victory."

The news from the United States has caused great enthusiasm throughout the country. The entire Italian press expresses gratification in having the United States on the side of the entente, which, it declares, is "the side of law, liberty, and honor."

Berlin Calm at News.

STOCKHOLM, via London, Feb. 4.—Private advices from Berlin say the announcement of the rupture of relations between the United States and Germany was received with comparative calm by the people.

"Judging by the news received from the United States, the feeling there against the Germans is incomparably more bitter than the feeling here against Americans," says a dispatch from Berlin.

THE WEATHER.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1917.

Barometer, 30.00; wind, S.W. 10 to 15; clouds, 100%; temperature, 32 to 34.

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U-BOAT SAVES ALL ON BOARD HOUSATONIC

Ordered to Sink All Boats,
Captain Tells Master
of American.

BULLETIN.

BERLIN, Feb. 4, via London, Feb. 4, 4:15 a. m.—Germany today acceded to the American demands for immediate release of the seventy-two Americans taken from ships sunk by the raider in the Atlantic and brought to a German port aboard the steamer Yarrowdale.

[One of the last things to be done by the United States government before severing diplomatic relations with Germany was to demand that the Americans taken by the German raider from the British steamer George, Mount Temple, and Voltaire, and who were being held in German prison camps, be released. A Washington dispatch on Saturday said there were sixty of these men. Germany, in holding them, had contended that as paid members of the crews of armed enemy merchantmen they were due no immunity.]

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The crew of the American steamship Housatonic has been landed at Penzance, England.

The Housatonic was sunk by the German submarine which sank it, according to John G. Stevens, American consul at Plymouth. Mr. Stevens today sent the following telegram to the Associated Press:

"Total crew of thirty-seven of Housatonic landed at Penzance Saturday. Vessel torpedoed by a German submarine, 12:30 Saturday. Warned. Crew towed ninety minutes by submarine toward land."

REPORTS TO WASHINGTON.

The consul also sent the following cable to Washington:

"American steamer Housatonic, loaded with a cargo of wheat for the British government, torpedoed by German submarine, 12:30 Feb. 3. Vessel warned and total crew of thirty-seven rescued by submarine and towed for ninety minutes toward land. Submarine fired signal to British patrol boat. Subsequently landed crew at Penzance."

In reporting the loss of the Housatonic to Robert P. Skinner, the American consul general here, Mr. Stevens says the Housatonic was halted by the German submarine at noon and that after being warned the crew took to the boats. The Housatonic was then torpedoed and sunk and the submarine towed the boats to a point off the English coast.

"SINK ALL SHIPS." ORDERS.

When halted by the submarine the Housatonic was firing the American flag and had the American colors painted on its side, says a dispatch to the Central News. The crew was given an hour in which to leave the ship, the submarine commander saying:

"I have orders to sink every vessel coming to England."

The Germans searched the Housatonic and took a quantity of soap, which they said was difficult to obtain. The second mate of the Housatonic was second mate of the American steamer Geier when that vessel was sunk by a German submarine off the Lofly islands early in the war.

TWO MORE BOATS SUNK.

Lloyd's shipping agency reports the loss of the following vessels:

Don de Noivembre (Spanish). One of crew drowned. Fate of remainder unknown.

Xmas (Norwegian). Part of crew landed.

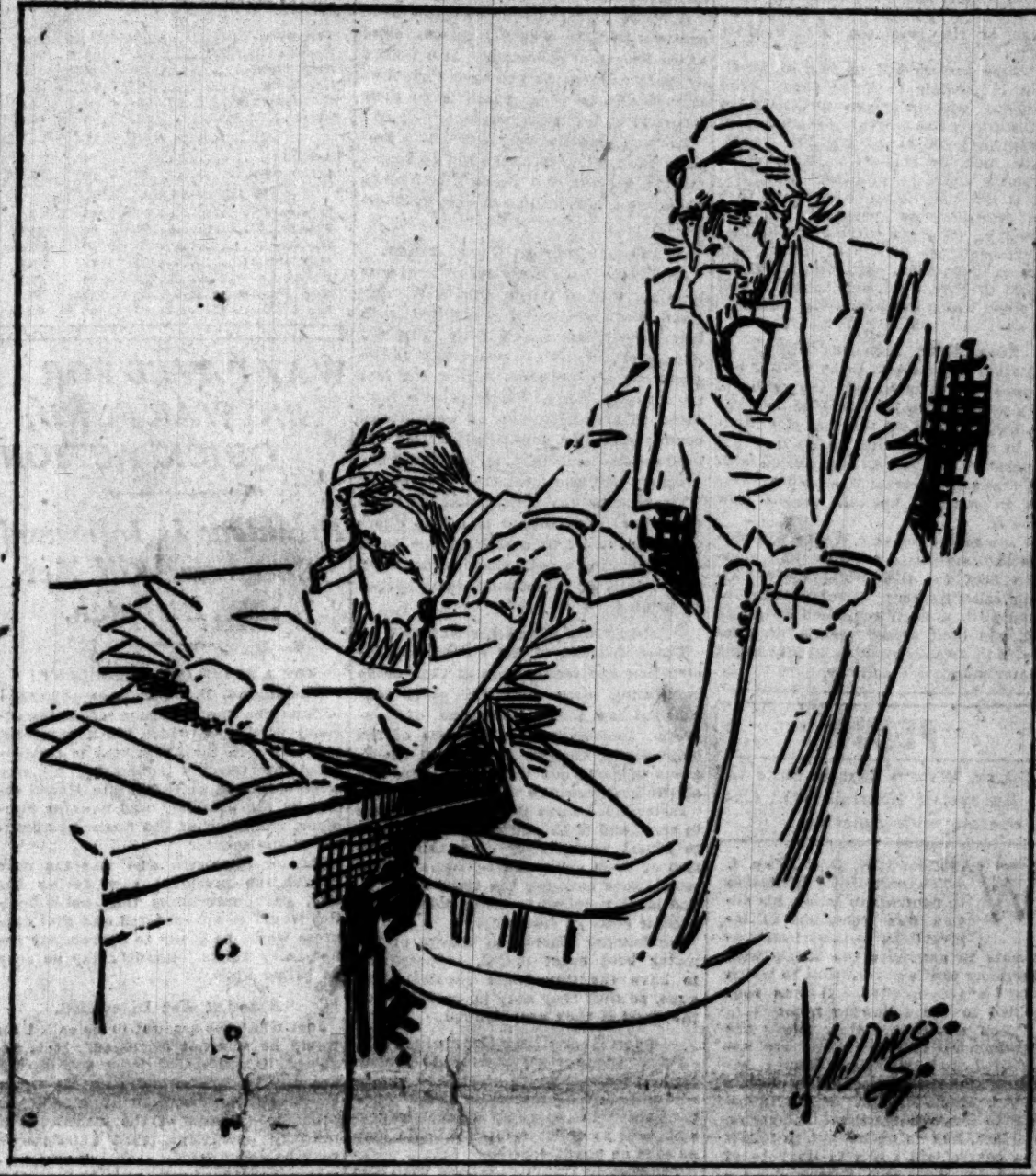
According to Reuters Stockholm correspondent, the Swedish government, as a result of the torpedoing on Jan. 29 of the Swedish steamer Edda, has instructed the Swedish chargé d'affaires at Berlin to demand an investigation of the case by Germany.

Sweden reserves its right for future action.

**Wilson Cheered at Front
by American Ambulance**

LONDON, Feb. 4.—News of the severance by the United States of diplomatic relations with Germany was telephoned to the American ambulance by the American embassy. The news was immediately announced to the staff surgeons, the young American college students who drive auto ambulances and act as orderlies, and the nurses. Round after round of cheers were given for President Wilson.

STEADY, OLD MAN!



SHIP GUNS OF NAVAL MILITIA

Illinois Sea Reserves Get Rush
Orders and Await Call to
Coast Duty.

The Illinois naval militia expects to be called into active duty at any moment. This developed yesterday when Capt. Edward A. Evers, in command of the reserves, received rush orders from the navy department for the immediate shipment of all naval guns on the Commodore, now at the foot of the State street bridge.

"Ship all heavy ordnance at once to destination in order to follow," read the orders received by Capt. Evers.

Calls Out His Men.

Capt. Evers immediately called out a part of the 360 naval militia men in Chicago and began the dismantling of the Commodore's guns. The work of dismantling the pieces was rushed until late last night, and this morning will be ready for shipment.

The guns will be loaded into two railway cars. The equipment which will be shipped includes a 4 inch naval rifle, a 5 inch naval rifle, and several sea pounders.

Capt. Evers said he does not know where the guns are to go, but it is probable that they will be sent to one of the eastern naval yards.

Station at League Island.

The Illinois militia's station is League Island, and that place probably will be their destination if they are called to duty.

"I have received no orders for the mobilization of the men as yet," said Capt. Evers, "although it is probable that they may arrive at any minute."

The reserves number officers and 500 men, most of them of considerable experience. They are said to be so well trained that they would be used as a complete unit to man one of the warships in the so-called reserve fleet.

**JAPS IN HAWAII
PLEDGE U. S. AID**

HONOLULU, Feb. 4.—Japanese leaders in Hawaii are preparing in the event of war to offer the services of 15,000 trained reservists and youths more than 20 years old to America. The Hawaii Hochi says:

"Forgetting whatever minor differences there may have been, the Japanese of Hawaii stand ready to serve loyally the flag under which they live."

Paris Goes Wild with Joy; Crowds Cheer U. S. Flag

[By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Paris received the news of the United States rupture with Germany just before noon today. It was greeted with great fervor and acclamation.

The American colony was tipped off early by the correspondents of the American papers. As they telephoned the tidings to their friends' homes more and more Americans appeared down town and champagne splashed freely. Nearly every cafe and restaurant frequented by Americans set up the drinks to "our new allies," as they called their American customers.

The Americans made it a jubilee, and toward evening all the smart restaurants and cafes held large parties, where afterwards gave parties in the various theaters. The theatrical orchestras played all the American patriotic songs, while the French men and women in the audience cheered. "Vive les Américains!" and the actresses waved the stars and stripes toward the boxes containing Americans.

Cheer Name of Wilson.

President Wilson's name was received with ringing cheers everywhere. It was interesting to note how many former strong Republicans and Hughes sympathizers formed "I told you so" coteries, asserting that they always knew Mr. Wilson would be firm with Germany when the proper time came.

President Wilson's portrait and the stars and stripes were flashed on many screens, and Sunday afternoon assemblies in the moving picture houses all over Paris cheered.

Of course the main topic of conversation was when will the United States declare war. The consensus of opinion was that the hostilities are merely a matter of days, although a few held the belief that Germany might abandon the blockade to keep America neutral.

Crowds Waits in Cold.

It was the coldest day in many winters in Paris, yet crowds stood around the bulletin boards, with the thermometer registering 5 above zero, eagerly reading the scraps of news as they filtered through. First came the announcement of the rupture, and then parts of the president's speech to congress, the seizure of German auxiliary cruisers,

**CHEROKEENATION
OFFERS ITS AID**

Tulsa, Okla., Feb. 4.—The Cherokee Indian nation has volunteered its services to the United States and Germany. A telegram, signed by W. C. Rogers, principal chief of the Cherokees, has been sent to the war department asking the privilege of organizing a regiment "to defend the flag when needed in the great crisis now before us."

SUMMARY OF THE WAR

British win German trenches 300 yards deep on front of three-fourths of a mile north of Amersfoort.

Petrograd reports that repeated German attacks on the Galician front were repulsed.

Italians repulse Austrian attacks in the Upper Comelico valley.

WILSON ASKS NEUTRALS TO FOLLOW AMERICA

GERMAN CRISIS IN A NUTSHELL

Official report on torpedoing of American steamer Housatonic shows submarine warned craft and, after sinking it, towed crew to safety. Lloyd's reports loss of one Spanish and one Norwegian ship.

Germany accedes to U. S. demands for release of seventy-two Americans taken from British ships sunk by raider in Atlantic.

Interned German gunboat burned in harbor at Honolulu. Scores of other Tautonic vessels in American ports damaged.

Germany surprised at news of break. Feels President Wilson has misinterpreted submarine note.

President Wilson urges all neutral nations to join America in breaking relations with Germany; awaits possible overt act by Germany before taking next step.

Paris goes wild with joy when it learns America has broken relations with Germany.

Von Bernstorff packs belongings preparatory to departure for Germany. State department arranging for his safe conduct.

American Red Cross instructs all chapters to get on war footing and prepare for "developments."

Chicago naval militia ordered to rush ordnance to eastern destination, and awaits call to duty.

Detachment of apprentice seamen from Great Lakes Naval Training station to canvas city today for recruits.

Chicago Federation of Labor protests possible war with Germany and demands Americans be kept off ships in war zone.

Taft champions conscription "now that war is upon us" in speech before League to Enforce Peace.

VON BERNSTORFF PACKS BAGGAGE

Washington, D. C., Feb. 4.—Although plans for his enforced departure from the United States still were incomplete, Count von Bernstorff began today the preparation of his baggage and that of his staff for shipment back to Germany.

His last duty as the representative of his government here, the task of winding up the embassy's affairs for relinquishment to the keeping of neutral diplomacy, will be performed as soon as details can be arranged and then he will sail for home.

When passports for the embassy staff were handed to Count von Bernstorff yesterday they were not accompanied by a guarantee of safe conduct through the allied blockade, but the state department is preparing to secure one. The request probably will be made within a day or two.

DANIELS' AID RUSHING HOME

(Special Cable to The Tribune.)

PUERTO PLATA, Santo Domingo, Feb. 4.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt and Maj. Gen. George Barnett, commanding the United States marine corps, were summoned to Washington by wireless early this morning. They were at Santiago, where they were stopping while on a tour of the island, when the message reached them. A special train brought them here, where they arrived at noon, leaving immediately on the U. S. transport Hancock, which had been rushed from Samana bay. The supply ship Neptune and, it is thought, a destroyer also are speeding from Guantanamo bay to meet them at sea and take them to Washington.

**Preserve Honor of U. S.,
Archbishop Ireland Says**

Capital Waits to See if
Germany Will Commit
Overt Act.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—President Wilson. It became known tonight, in bending every energy toward inducing other neutral nations to support the stand of the United States in severing diplomatic relations with Germany.

The president has sent a communication to the neutrals of Europe and South America announcing the break between Washington and Berlin and suggesting that they take similar action in defense of the rights of neutrals on the high seas from the program of ruthless submarine warfare proclaimed by Germany.

HOPE TO INFLUENCE KAIHER.

As explained in administration circles this move by the president is intended to "bring Germany to her senses," and induce Berlin to refrain from carrying out the submarine policy. Mr. Wilson thinks that Germany might be influenced to call off the torpedoing of merchantmen without warning if it should find the entire neutral world arrayed against it.

This represents the president's chief hope now that war between the United States and Germany will be avoided. Whether any of the neutral powers, however, would be disposed to follow the example of the United States is uncertain. No official information regarding the reception of the president's suggestion has been received from any of the neutral nations addressed by Mr. Wilson.

AWAITS AN OVERT ACT.

The administration is awaiting with tense anxiety the possible commission of the overt act by Germany which the president said would cause him to ask congress for authority to take further steps in protection of Americans in the submarine war zone.

It was with evident relief that the administration learned that the sinking of the American wheat freighter Housatonic could not be construed as an overt act. Official advice to the state department were to the effect that the submarine halted the vessel, ordered the crew into their lifeboats, torpedoed the ship, and towed the lifeboats until a British patrol boat came upon the scene and rescued the sailors, twenty-five of whom are Americans.

This procedure is such as has practically received the approval of the president throughout the submarine controversy, but the administration is in doubt whether Germany intends to follow this course in the future.

SOURCE OF PERIL EXHIBITS.

Even if American ships should be given warning it is fully expected that all merchantmen of belligerent nationality will be torpedoed on sight. Otherwise Germany would have had no object in announcing that the pledge given the United States concerning the conduct of submarine warfare had been revoked.

There are hundreds of seamen employed on merchantmen flying the flags of the allies, and when one of these ships carrying Americans is torpedoed without warning the president will be face to face with the overt act that is likely to precipitate a state of war.

harpies to Germany's submarine policy.

The only official announcement has been concerning the receipt of a long dispatch from Ambassador Penfield at Vienna yesterday noon. This dispatch is known to have been composed and to have raised questions which must be solved before a decision is reached by the state department. An inquiry went to Ambassador Penfield today and Secretary Lansing is giving the original dispatch his attention tonight.

Meanwhile the status of Count Tarnowski, the new Austrian ambassador, remains unchanged. Having met Secretary Lansing and other state department officials and asked for an appointment with President Wilson, he is waiting for a further action. It will be taken till the situation clears up. If a break comes the new envoy will probably never meet the president.

WAR TALK TIES CAPITAL.

Dr. Ritter, the Swiss minister, who has charge of German official affairs in the United States, called at the White House today and delivered a note concerning which all information was suppressed.

War talk filled the capital today. The grave possibilities of the situation were the chief topic of discussion in official circles.

By some of the closest advisers of the president, it is stated, that if war comes the United States will act independently of the entente allies. This is taken to mean that the United States will enter into no agreement with the entente not to make a separate peace. As to whether it means any more than this, administration officials do not appear to be clear.

Asks Convoys for Ships.

F. A. B. Franklin, president of the International Merchant Marine company, came to Washington this morning and urged the state department to provide the company's liners with convoys. He was informed that his request could not be granted immediately.

The question of convoys is one of the most difficult the government has been forced to consider. Secretary Lansing worked all day on the subject. As soon as he decides what policy this government should follow he will report to the White House, and President Wilson probably will make a general announcement covering the subject.

In attempting to solve the question Mr. Lansing has the assistance of the general board of the navy, which would supply the convoys. Secretary Lansing is considering the possibility of the ships flying the American flag but ships of other nationalities carrying American cargoes and citizens. It is realized that the conveying of merchantmen would expose valuable naval vessels to destruction.

Orders All Consuls Home.

Assistant Secretary of State Phillips today called all American consuls in Germany to close their offices and leave the country as soon as they have turned their affairs over to representatives of the Spanish government. To consular agents in all other countries Mr. Phillips cabled orders to turn over Germany's affairs to representatives of Spain or the government which is asked to act where Spain has no consular representation.

The state department today showed signs of great activity. Virtually every official of the department sat at his desk during the day. Counselor Polk signed all communications as "acting secretary." He handled a mountain of routine cables, telegrams, and letters. The chiefs of all the bureaus burned the cables with answers to queries which have reached the department since President Wilson formally broke relations yesterday.

Neutral diplomats in Washington, having formally notified their governments of the severance of relations between the United States and Germany, following President Wilson's address to congress, were tonight awaiting advice from their respective capitals.

Many Pledges of Aid.

As soon as the clerks in the executive offices of the White House get a breathing spell they will try to count the number of telegrams sent to the president yesterday afternoon and last night from every section of the United States, Canada, Central and South America.

More than 98 per cent of these, it is said, commended his action in severing diplomatic relations with Germany and urged him to continue his policy of resistance to the support of the sender.

From every governor in the country have come pledges of support, and from every class of people offers of service.

Henry Breckinridge, former assistant secretary of war, was among those offering to volunteer if occasion demanded.

A message from Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, urged a league of neutrals to attempt to restore reason to the imperial government and prevent the carrying out of the ruthless submarine warfare.

Wilson Studies Reports.

Shortly after he arose this morning the president was shown an official report from Ambassador Penfield at Vienna transmitting confirmation by the British admiralty of the sinking of the American steamer Housatonic by a German submarine.

The president, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, attended services at the Central Presbyterian church. More secret service agents than usual accompanied them. They stationed themselves near him in the church, while others were flanked outside.

Aside from a prayer for divine guidance for President Wilson "in this hour of stress" no reference was made to the crisis by the pastor, the Rev. James H. Taylor.

SPAIN BALKS AT BERLIN'S EDICT?

MADRID, via London, Feb. 4.—The Imparcial says it understands that a reply by the Spanish government to the German note regarding unrestricted submarine warfare will be made public tomorrow, and that it will be in the form of a strong protest.

The contention of Spain is understood by this newspaper to be that the torpedoing of neutral steamships in the manner threatened is not authorized by international law.

"Spain cannot paralyze her national life by according to the position of Germany," the Imparcial says. "Any answer other than a refusal would imply not only acceptance of the German doctrine but also our consent to the interruption of the nation's life."

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Arrived. Port. Sailed. Port.

MINER New York

BARBANTIA New York

HOCHMANSBAU New York

FULL AUTHORITY

Congress Will Give Wilson Adequate Power to Prosecute War if It Comes—Amendments to Navy Bill to Be Offered Today.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—President Wilson received renewed assurances today from congressional leaders that congress is willing to go the limit in arming him with authority to prosecute war against Germany if war comes.

Members of the naval and military affairs committees of the house and senate informed the president they would be able to pass through any program he recommends.

Chairman Padgett of the house naval committee, acting on a request from the White House, tomorrow will take the first step towards getting the United States ready. He will offer two amendments to the naval appropriations bill which is now before the house.

May Suspend 8 Hour Law.

One of these amendments the president, whenever in his judgment the necessity of the country demands it, to suspend the government eight hour law. This law prohibits contractors doing government work from working their employees more than eight hours a day.

The American Federation of Labor, when it heard of the plan to authorize the president to suspend the eight hour law, let it be known that it would fight the proposal to a finish in congress.

The other amendment authorizes the president to requisition whatever plants and material he may deem necessary to equip the navy for any emergency.

The military affairs committee of the house will report the regular army appropriation bill tomorrow. It will provide for an expenditure of approximately \$300,000,000 on the army as now constituted. No emergency items will be advocated unless urged by the president.

Universal Training Up?

When the measure is taken up on the floor, an effort may be made by the Republicans to insert a provision for universal military training.

Representative Kahn of California, ranking Republican member of the committee, said tonight that the present crisis with Germany strongly emphasizes the need of universal training.

"Of course," said Mr. Kahn, "the president is empowered to call volunteers without further legislation. The natural course for him to follow is to order out the national guard, which has about 100,000 available men."

NATION TO RUSH LAWS TO GUARD AGAINST SPIES

Planning Drastic Neutrality Acts in Case of War.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Neutrality legislation similar to the British defense of the realm act may be enacted by congress in the event of war with Germany.

At present the federal statutes are inadequate to protect the neutrality of the United States, while it is merely an observer on the sidelines of the struggle, according to Attorney General Gregory. They are wholly inadequate, it is said, to permit the government to take steps to break up spying and control the movements of citizens of an enemy power during an actual war.

In an effort to correct the faults of the neutrality laws Attorney General Gregory last year prepared a number of bills and submitted them to the senate judiciary committee. They were rejected.

More Power Needed.

While these measures increase the powers of the government to deal with offenders against its neutrality, they do not create the power needed to deal with those who might endanger its safety in case it becomes involved in war. Consequently the administration will submit legislation tomorrow for protection against spies and other agents of an enemy power and to control the operations and acts of American citizens and enemy aliens.

It was stated today that immediately upon a declaration of war the department of justice can proceed to break up the German secret service in the United States on the information it now has in its possession.

Steps Already Taken.

That steps have already been taken to prevent German agents from getting information to their home country is believed here.

Also, in the event of war, it is believed the British government would promptly turn over to the American government information it has concerning the movements of German agents in this country.

Steps from Bath Tub Dies.

Jacob Lotach, 19, 2019 Greenleaf avenue, expired at his home yesterday as he emerged from the bathtub. Dr. Norman Copeland, 7008 North Clark street, reported the cause of death to the coroner as being heart disease.

PRICE REDUCTIONS ON O-G: NETTLETONS

THAT COMMAND THE ATTENTION OF MEN WHO WEAR ONLY THE VERY BEST SHOES.

Money cannot buy, because men cannot make, better shoes than O-G: Nettletons. Chicago men know this.

THIS POPULAR LAST IS NOW YOURS AT \$7.85

At the present market this shoe could not be reproduced to sell for less than \$12.

Choice of BLACK or TAN RUSSIA, or a FINE PATENT. Lace or button. Last comfort heel—Very snappy design.

"A TRY IS A BUY"

205 S. STATE STREET 180 W. VAN BUREN ST.

FIGHT IF FORCED, ORDERS TO NAVY AS WAR IMPENDS

Warships in Active Service Get Minute Instructions—Fires Banked.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—American naval commanders in ships all over the world today received specific instructions from the navy department as to the courses they are to pursue in emergencies or difficult situations.

Wireless and cable instructions were sent out by Rear Admiral Benson, chief of the bureau of operations. It is known all ships are expected to keep their fires banked and be prepared to leave their moorings at a moment's notice.

The commanders were warned to preserve the neutrality of the United States for the present, but to be prepared to act along a definite line in case of emergency.

Work All Day on Naval Plans.

All day long the navy department was bustling with activity. During the day Rear Admiral Benson consulted with Secretary Daniels and both received minute reports as to the activity of the American naval forces during the last twenty-four hours. These reports indicated that commanders of vessels and commanders of yards had carried out instructions and that all of the navy property had been protected.

The reports also showed that the small ships have been shifted to points where they can assist in patrolling the coast and protecting vessels close to the coast. The details of these movements cannot be printed.

Complete Plans for Ships.

The draftsmen of the bureau of construction and repair were at their desks completing plans for the ships authorized by the last session of congress. Representatives of some of the shipbuilding companies repeated assurances of yesterday that their yards are at the government's disposal.

Instructions have been sent to officers in command of the various reserve fleets to report immediately upon the conditions of their ships and to make recommendations covering the time, material, and labor required to bring them to the highest state of efficiency.

Commander Marble, in charge of the motor boat coast patrol, is preparing to have the ding boats supplied with guns, so that they may be mobilized on the coast if they are required.

Open Recruiting Campaign.

Preparations were also made for an extensive campaign to be started tomorrow morning. All recruiting officers have been ordered to speed up as much as possible to have the list of available men as soon as possible.

The various training stations were also ordered to speed up their work of training. Recruits who have nearly completed their work are to be assigned to ships at once.

Orders were also sent to the naval academy that all active officers on duty there must prepare at once for service.

U. S. STEPA LAUDED BY BRAZILIANS

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil, Feb. 4.—The break in relations between the United States and Germany created a deep impression, and the action of the American government was approved enthusiastically. The League of the Allies adopted a resolution urging the president of Brazil to put an end to the "criminal neutrality which shames us before the world and injures us economically and financially, while causing us to be suspected by the allies as passive accomplices of the German government."

The foreign minister, Dr. Lauro Muller, has been in conference during the last twenty-four hours with President Wenceslau Braz and with members of the diplomatic corps. He is also in constant communication with the Brazilian embassy at Washington.

The Brazilian reply to the German note regarding naval warfare probably will be made known tomorrow. There is reason to believe that the attitude maintained by Brazil up to the present time will undergo a change as a result of recent developments.

The Brazilian press is almost unanimous in urging a break with Germany.

BULLSEYE!

Data Tend to Show U. S. Navy Marksmanship Better Than Ever Before.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—"Data" made public recently would tend to show that the marksmanship of the United States navy, on which everything would depend in the event of a naval battle, is better than ever before.

This statement is attacked by a number of critics of the navy department on the ground that the calculation of "hits" was such as to make a low record of marksmanship impossible for any ship.

The navy department, however, insists that the calculations were made on the same basis on which marksmanship in the United States navy has always been scored.

The following table gives in detail the marksmanship record of the various ships of the dreadnaught class in recent battle practice, the shots having been fired at various ranges.

14 INCH-16 CALIBER.

Vessel	Shots	Hits	Pct. of hits
Nevada	56	43	76.8
New York	40	27	67.5
Oklahoma	56	30	53.6
Pennsylvania	56	30	53.6
Texas	56	45	80.4

12 INCH-20 CALIBER.

Vessel	Shots	Hits	Pct. of hits
Arkansas	65	44	67.7
Wyoming	72	50	69.4

12 INCH-15 CALIBER.

Vessel	Shots	Hits	Pct. of hits
Delaware	59	45	76.3
Florida	58	54	93.1
Kansas	21	19	90.5
Michigan	48	32	66.7
Minnesota	23	14	60.9
New Hampshire	23	17	73.9
South Carolina	46	38	82.6

On the Nevada three gun pointers in nine shots with fourteen inch guns made a record of nine hits; on the New York nine pointers made six hits in six shots; on the Pennsylvania eight hits in nine shots, and on the Texas six hits in six shots, and all with 14 inch guns at long ranges. Out of sixty-six shots fired from the 12 inch guns of the dreadnaughts sixty-four were hits, while with 8 inch guns the record of the champion gunners was twenty-two hits in twenty-four shots.

With 7 inch guns the best record was fifteen hits in sixteen shots, while champion gun pointers of the 4 inch guns hit the target thirty-nine times in forty shots.

WAY PAVED FOR BIG WAR FUND; QUICK ACTION

President Is Informed Congress Will Act with Dispatch.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Plans for the provision of an emergency fund upon which the government may draw in the event war is precipitated by German submarine activity were discussed at the White House today by the president and Senator Simmons, chairman of the finance committee of the United States senate.

Senator Simmons, who was the only official the president saw during the day, gave assurances that no difficulties would be encountered and that congress would be ready to appropriate the necessary funds without delay as soon as called upon.

Amount Not Discussed.

Just what the amount to be called for would be was not discussed. It is assumed it will be at least \$200,000,000, the amount provided during the Spanish-American war, and it is not improbable, in view of the magnitude of military operations, that \$1,000,000,000 may be called for.

Whether the funds may be provided in a separate bill or by amendment to the pending revenue bill will depend upon developments. The revenue bill will not be delayed. It will be reported to the senate on Thursday or the next day Friday morning.

If the final crisis should come before the bill leaves the senate a provision undoubtedly will be inserted authorizing the issuance of bonds. If it comes later a special measure will be rushed through both houses.

Certificates on Treasury.

Urgent demands it is believed, can be met by treasury certificates. Because of the delay in the collection of the income taxes, which are not available until the close of the fiscal year, the secretary of the treasury now has authority to issue treasury certificates up to \$20,000,000.

The pending revenue bill increases this amount to \$300,000,000.

U. S. CAN RAISE 18,000,000 MEN IF REQUIRED TO

More than Ten Million Would Be Between 18 and 45.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, Feb. 4.—An army of nearly 18,000,000 men could be called to the colors of the United States, if necessary, according to a carefully prepared estimate made public tonight by the executive committee of Mayor Mitchell's committee on national defense. Of this number, 10,000,000 are between the ages of 18 and 45 years and now are physically fit for service in the field, it is said.

In addition to this vast mobile force, the committee declared that if the French standard of 1910 should be applied, 600,000 of the 800,000 men who annually reach military age in the United States would be fit for service. By the German standard, as applied in 1910, the United States would have 450,000 physically fit young men reaching military age annually.

"From this, it appears that more than nine-tenths of the force of 1,600,000 trained and organized troops, which the war college division of the general staff thinks should be available at the outbreak of a war, could be made up from the men of two ages—19 and 20—if the French standard is applied, and that under the stricter German standard of 1910 more than nine-tenths of the force could be made up from the men of three ages—19, 20, and 21," the committee said.

In the calculation, it was said, all the single men, widowers without dependents, and divorced men were assumed to be available, and all the married men unavailable.

Of 21,071,078 men from 18 to 45 years old in this country, 45.35 per cent are single, widowers without dependents, or divorced (43.35 per cent being single). If this percentage were applied to the 10,000,000 now physically fit for service in the field, it was said, the figure arrived at after deductions for sickness, physical defects, and industrial disabilities, the number available for service would become 4,778,000.

THE aim of the Maurice L Rothschild organization is to have our store known as "the best store for men." The means to gaining that are right qualities and styles and the best value for the money possible.

Profit making suits and overcoats at \$25

SILK lined suits in rough chevrons, worsteds, silk mixtures; silk lined dress overcoats, motor coats, belt overcoats, for men and young men; values in suits and overcoats far above your expectation.

HART SCHAFFNER & MARX made up the surplus yardage of their special order department into a special lot of suits and overcoats; on the spring 1917 models. We're selling them much under their real-value.

Great values at \$20, at \$25, at \$30, at \$35

HART SCHAFFNER & MARX fine trousers, from best suit materials. They're worth about double the prices. Now selling at \$3.90 and \$5.

Maurice L Rothschild

Good clothes; nothing else
Southwest corner Jackson and State

Chicago Minneapolis St. Paul

VOLUNTEER ARMY OF MILLION MEN BEING PLANNED

War College Arranges Details—Baker Misses Church to Attend to Business.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—The war college today gave its attention to the development of plans for the raising and for the equipping of a volunteer army of at least 1,000,000 men.

Brig. Gen. Kuhn, head of the college, had before him the reports of a staff of expert officers who have been investigating this situation for some time. Careful attention was given to these reports, both as to the method of raising the volunteer army and as to the speediest method of equipping them.

Gen. Smith, chief of staff, and Gen. Bliss, assistant chief of staff, were at the war department regarding all day attending to orders regarding troop movements at the border and elsewhere.

Ferishing Crosses Border.

Reports were received to show that Gen. Pershing, with the last of his force, would cross the border into American territory today.

Secretary of War Baker broke a time honored rule by failing to attend church this morning. Instead, he went to the war department where he looked over various matters that required his attention.

Among the most valuable reports inspected by the war college was that of Col. Francis Kerman of the Twenty-eighth Infantry, U. S. A., who, with other officers and civilians, recently completed, at the orders of the secretary of war, a report on the making of making resources of the United States.

Volunteer Call at Once.

It is now the general opinion in Washington that in the event of a war with Germany the first step by congress would be the authorization of the president to call for volunteers. Although there has been some talk of a universal service bill being rushed through congress, it is understood that the administration is in executive committee of Mayor Mitchell's committee on national defense. Of this number, 10,000,000 are between the ages of 18 and 45 years and now are physically fit for service in the field, it is said.

A comprehensive pamphlet on the raising of a volunteer army has been published by the war department, which gives in detail the plans of the general staff.

Commissions to Soldiers.

"In order," it says, "that the lives of those patriotic citizens who may volunteer for service may be safeguarded and conserved and not risked under persons lacking in experience in the care of soldiers in camp and in battle, the war department has decided and announced that the appointment to volunteer commissions will be made from those classes of our citizens who have had such experience, and that from those classes the selections will be made in the following order:

"(a) Persons who have had experience as commissioned officers in the regular army of the United States and ex-officers of volunteers of proved experience and efficiency.

"(b) Noncommissioned officers of experience in the regular army.

"(c) Persons who have had experience as officers in the militia.

Those Qualified by Law.

"(d) Persons who have qualified according to law under prescribed examinations to test their fitness to command and control men in the field.

"(e) Graduates of educational institutions of military science, and regular army officers are detailed as professors of military science under the law.

WHEN YOU step into an Almer Coe store to let us take a record of your glasses, you assume no obligation and incur no expense.

You merely add to your resources an optical service which can replace broken lenses on telephone order at any hour of the business day, which you can trust with serene security, and which is always within five minutes of you, wherever you are downtown.

So why not step into one of these stores the next time you are in the street and make such a service yours? It costs no more.

"A minute today may save hours tomorrow."

Almer Coe & Company Opticians

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First Trust and Savings Bank

The stock of this bank is owned by the stockholders of the First National Bank of Chicago. Under the clock on the ground floor at the northwest corner of Monroe and Dearborn Streets.

James B. Forgan Chairman of the Board
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Save It

If you open a savings account in this big loop bank and put 10% of your salary into it, and do it as religiously as you pay your board or rent, it will not be long before you have money in the bank and can take advantage of investment opportunities that are sure to come. This is the main difference between people, speaking financially. Some grow rich from having money in the bank at the right time, others fail to save at all. We cordially invite your account. Begin now, small; it will grow. Dime banks given with new accounts.

3% on Savings

Deposits made on or before February 10th draw interest from the 1st.

Fort Dearborn Trust and Savings Bank

Monroe and Clark Streets

8% ON SAVINGS

BREAK WAS ONLY HONORABLE STEP, LONDON OPINION

Press Commends Wilson for Decision as Example to Other Neutrals.

LONDON, Feb. 5, 3 a. m.—The general tenor of the editorial opinion on the break between the United States and Germany is that there was only one course open to President Wilson consistent with American honor and dignity and that he has taken it.

"President Wilson's decision, which was both just and courageous," the Morning Post says, "will put new spirit into the hearts and minds of the lesser neutral nations, which for two years have suffered the most atrocious injuries ever done by one country to another at sea since the Barbary corsairs."

"We are entitled to congratulate ourselves that the truth of what we constantly affirmed respecting the character and aims of the German government has now received the endorsement of a great and friendly nation. The American spirit of pride, justice, and independence has again proved itself."

No Peace Chance Seen.

The Daily Chronicle, after contending that President Wilson could not have acted otherwise without abandoning the position he took last April, says:

"There seems to be no present probability that Germany will hold out her hand in order to preserve peace with the United States. The chancellor's speech points all the other way. The question of interest, therefore, is not so much whether America will join in the war, but what will happen when she does."

The Daily Mail remarks the patience with which President Wilson has waited throughout the controversy. It says his patience was that of a man who was inflexibly determined to pursue a course he knew was right. The newspaper adds that Americans will now see, however, that his patience has only encouraged "Prussian arrogance."

Glad to Have U. S. Support.

"The allies," the Daily Mail adds, "frankly are glad to have the moral support and sympathy of the United States. We have been fighting for two and a half years for what we know to be right. We are glad the Americans know it too, but we also know it is our war and that we, by our own efforts, must win it, for the United States is so more ready for war than we were in August, 1914, and its intervention can hardly be made effective in time for this year's campaign."

The Times says: "The act of President Wilson is an event of momentous importance in the history of mankind."

"Discussing the possibility of war, it continues:

"The American people do not want war, but are resolved to keep their honor unstained. Whether they will be forced to draw the sword now lies in the hands of Germany. If Germany does not draw back the armed intervention of America becomes certain."

The Daily Telegraph says: "The action forced upon Washington by Germany is a long step in the direction of war."

Wilson a King Albert?

PARIS, Feb. 4.—"Circumstances give to Mr. Wilson's act an incontestable grandeur," Le Liberté says. "History will say of Wilson the pacifist that he was too proud, not to fight, but to give way, and that, placed between solicitude for national honor and apprehension for the unknown consequences—perhaps formidable—he did not want a humiliating peace."

"His case resembles that of the king of the Belgians. Albert I. might have been able to avoid the avalanche that menaced him by resigning himself to a state of vassalage. No more than he did Mr. Wilson think a single instant of breaking his word and making his country an object of derision."

The paper cautions the public against

Unusual Oriental Rugs

WHEN assembling our stock of Eastern Rugs we keep constantly before us the PUSHMAN essentials of Quality-Merit and Individuality.

As a consequence we are able to offer a collection of Antique and Modern Oriental Rugs of great interest, containing many unusual sizes and color effects admirably adapted to the prevailing decorative demands.

Our facilities of securing Rugs—even under present unfavorable conditions—are unequalled. That is why we have always on display by far the largest selection in the city.

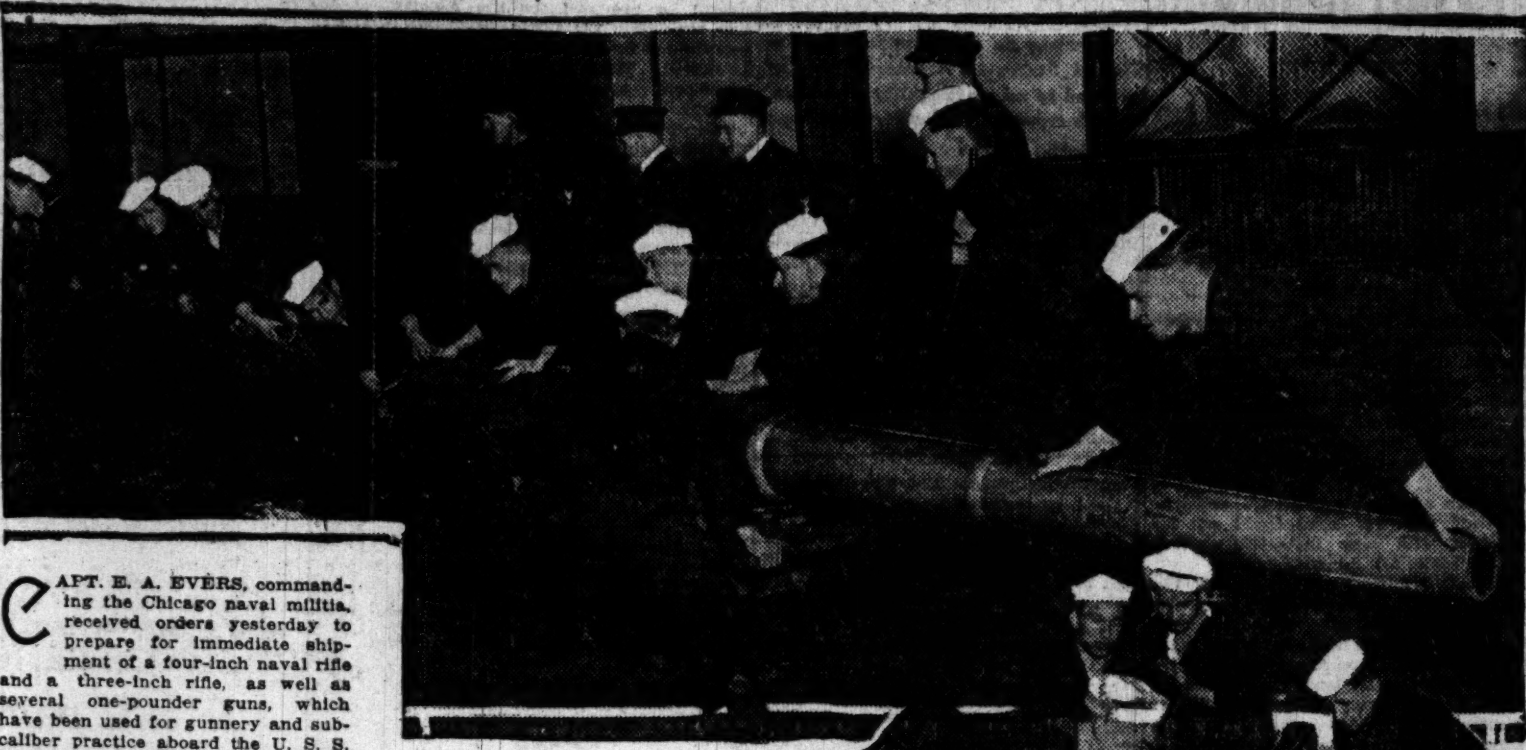
You Will Be Satisfied With Our Reasonable Prices on Comparison

Rugs sent on approval to responsible parties anywhere.

Pushman Bros.
16 South Wabash Avenue Near Madison
The Largest Oriental Rug House in America

COASTWARD-HO!

Chicago Naval Militia Men Preparing Disassembled Four-Inch Naval Rifle for Shipment—"Somewhere in the East"—and a Three-Inch Landing Field Piece of the Company of Marines.



CAPT. E. A. EVERS, commanding the Chicago naval militia, received orders yesterday to prepare for immediate shipment of a four-inch naval rifle and a three-inch rifle, as well as several one-pounder guns, which have been used for gunnery and sub-caliber practice aboard the U. S. S. Commodore. Capt. Evers immediately called out several divisions, the guns were taken down and will be ready for movement this morning. No orders were received regarding the landing field pieces of the company of marines, which forms a part of the Chicago naval militia.

LONDON PLEASSED AND SURPRISED AT WILSON MOVE

Had Expected Him to Write Another Note Before Break.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The action of the American government in breaking diplomatic relations with Germany is warmly welcomed by the public in Great Britain.

The people have read the president's message to congress with the keenest pleasure, more so as Mr. Wilson's swift decision came as a surprise to the people of London, who, judging by the previous patience Washington had shown in all matters relating to the submarine controversy, had anticipated that another note to Berlin would precede any decisive action. And it is the general belief here that the president's action will be equally surprising to Berlin.

Think It Means War.

Great tributes are paid to the president's dignified and restrained tone in addressing congress, and while it is felt that he still gives Germany an opening to withdraw from the position that country has assumed in threatening indiscriminate submarine warfare, the opinion of the general public is that the rupture of relations means nothing less than war, and there is much curiosity as to how hostilities will be provoked.

It was at first supposed that the sinking of the Lusitania might precipitate war, but later news revealed that the vessel had been warned before it was sunk.

Watch Military Plans.

Long dispatches from New York and Washington are read with avidity for any light on the situation and the American preparations of a military nature. The greatest interest is being shown in all details of the naval strength of the United States, which is considered as a great factor in the situation.

The president's action was referred to in many pulpits today, the bishop of London and other prominent divines applauding the American decision.

SEES BREAK AS ALLIED VICTORY

LONDON, Feb. 4.—T. P. O'Connor, M. P., in a two column article in the Chronicle on "The Meaning of America's Action," says:

"I look to this declaration of America as being to the allies of as much worth as winning several big battles. Next to the pressure of famine, it is the most demoralizing factor yet brought against the staying power of Germany in this year's fighting."

Fresh Air Man Sleeps in Street.

With his head pillowed on his coat, Thomas O'Rourke, 35 years old, who says he is homeless, was found stretched out on the snow covered sidewalk at North Fifth avenue and West Lake street at 11 o'clock yesterday morning by Policeman Daniel Drapel of the Central station. "I was tired and I wanted to take a nap," O'Rourke said.

CHICAGO LABOR PROTESTS WAR WITH GERMANY

Demands That All American Citizens Be Kept from Belligerent Zone.

The Chicago Federation of Labor at its bi-monthly meeting in Musicians' hall yesterday voiced a unanimous protest against possible war with Germany.

A resolution introduced by John J. Walt and addressed to President Wilson and the senators and congressmen from Illinois was passed by acclamation. It read:

"The Chicago Federation of Labor protests against this country taking part in the European war and demands that all American citizens be prevented from entering the war zone."

Bernard Berlin, Socialist member, announced that the Socialists of the city would hold a large mass meeting next Friday or Saturday in a downtown hall to protest against war with Germany.

"Want Every Union Man."

"We want every union man in Chicago present," said Mr. Berlin. "We wish to make conclusively evident that the working men of the United States have no quarrel with the working men of other nations. We wish to demonstrate our set purpose not to sacrifice our lives, our wives, and our children to the self-seeking capitalists who are now endeavoring to plunge us into the horrors of war."

"We want to preface the mass meeting by a gigantic parade of the workers of the city which will prove to the capitalist class that we do not want war and will do all in our power to keep the nation from entering a conflict, all the burdens and sorrows which will fall upon the laboring people."

"We are going to demand that the nation remain at peace. If our voices are strong enough we may not have to fight."

"Lost Patriotism at San Juan."

William Sims, a Negro, of the Flat Janitors' union, a veteran of the Spanish-American campaign in Cuba, said:

"I lost all my patriotism at San Juan hill. If every workman will do his duty to himself, his wife and children, he will remain peacefully at his work. If the authorities try to force him into the army he will say: 'Shoot me on the spot. I will not enter a conflict, all the burdens and sorrows which will fall upon the laboring people.'"

President John Fitzpatrick said that the attitude of the Chicago federation should be in accord with that taken by the American Federation of Labor at its annual convention two years ago.

The American federation, said Mr. Fitzpatrick, "went on record then that labor would not support congress in any steps which would involve this country in the European struggle. The laboring people of America are opposed to all war."

Mary O'Reilly of the Trade Union league said a telegram should be sent to the president reminding him that he was elected on the slogan, "Thank God for Wilson; he has kept us out of war."

The federation adopted a resolution to send such a telegram.

GOMPERS USES LABOR CUDGEL TO PREVENT WAR

Washington, D. C., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, today appealed to the secretary of the German federation to use his influence and that of his organization to prevent war with the United States.

A cablegram, addressed by Mr. Gompers to Secretary Legation of the German Federation at Berlin, was made public tonight, together with a statement giving the president of the American federation credit for preventing war between the United States and Mexico last June.

It was stated in labor circles that Mr. Gompers, having appealed to the German labor group to exert its influence with the Berlin government, will himself bring strong pressure to bear on President Wilson.

During the row with Carranza last summer, which resulted in the calling out of the national guard, Mr. Gompers saw the president and made strong representations against war. Mr. Gompers in turn addressed a telegram to Gen. Carranza urging him to comply with the demand in order to avoid war.

Labor Back of Wilson?

New York, Feb. 4.—[Special.]—That organized labor, in spite of the fact that it is opposed to war, would be behind President Wilson in the present crisis was the statement of Ernest Bohm, secretary of the Central Federated union.

RECLUSE DIGS BOMBPROOF IN INVASION FEAR

Fred Martin, aged recluse living near Braeside station, will break Methusalem's record if his caution does not wane with the passing years.

Martin read the morning papers yesterday, particularly the war news. Then he recalled the notes of several days ago mentioning the scattering of 500 submarines "made in Germany."

"I'm too smart for 'em," cogitated Martin. "They're a-goin' to sneak them submarines into Lake Michigan—a bombproof Chicago. Them city fellers c'n wait for 'em, but I'm fer safety once."

Wherewith Martin spat on his hands, seized the old shovel firmly, crawled under the house, and at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon had a six foot bombproof excavated under his home.

"They luffed at Noah in Bible days," he told jokesters who investigated, "but so far 's I kin recall Noah had the last giggle. I'm th' Noah of Braeside, 'n' don't ya forget it."

Kaiser Fears Commune at Defeat, Says Preacher

Predicting the coming of another Commune, this one in Germany at the close of the war, when the common people rise in their wrath against any but a democratic form of government, Rev. Dr. R. A. Torrey of Los Angeles and Rev. Robert M. Russell of the Moody institute addressed a meeting in Moody church.

GUARD BRIDGES NEAR NEW YORK AGAINST PLOTS

Troops and Boats on Watch—Rush New Searchlights.

BY MARK WATSON.

New York, Feb. 4.—With the East river bridges patrolled by naval reserves, rapid fire guns at each approach, the piers illuminated at night to prevent tampering by boatmen, and with several contingents of the New York national guard called to the colors, New York is preparing for eventualities.

Admission to every fort is barred and instructions came during the day from Washington for the mining of the outer harbor. Guardsmen from up the Hudson are already in their armories awaiting detailed orders which will spread them down through the Catskills to protect the New York water supply and the entrances to the railroad terminals.

The great bridge across the Hudson at Poughkeepsie by which trainloads of ammunition and firearms from the New England plants come into New York harbor is already under special guard.

A special train is now on the way from the General Electric plant at Lynn, carrying units of several giant searchlights destined for New York.

Three thousand new customs deputies have been sworn in and scattered along the water fronts of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Jersey shore.

All Bridge Travelers Halted.

Commodore R. P. Forshaw of the naval militia took charge of the bridges to Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and the Queens in the early afternoon. The Manhattan battalion, 210 strong, took charge of the Hell Gate and Queens bridges. The second, 315 strong, took possession of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Manhattan bridges, aving their guns into place, and established service at each approach.

Every automobile was stopped. Every pedestrian carrying a large bundle found a blue clad youth with a bayonet in front of him until the bundle was identified. Motormen were instructed to run across the bridge without stopping. Meantime, the naval militia's small boats were anchoring beneath the bridges, and mechanics from the city departments were stringing new wires for a floodlight illumination around the piers and approaches.

Key to Navy Yard.

The importance of the bridges is great not only for communication to Long Island but also for the protection of the New York navy yard.

Collapse of the structures would close the route to and from the vitally important navy yard, where one superdreadnaught is now about half completed and many smaller vessels are in reserve and being repaired.

The navy yard, like the forts, is closed to all visitors, and it is understood that overtime work is the rule, with a good many employees sleeping at the yard, instead of going home.

STATES PLEDGE WILSON SUPPORT

Washington, D. C., Feb. 4.—Strong offers of support were received by President Wilson today from the governors of South Dakota, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Montana, North Dakota, Idaho, Connecticut, Virginia, Michigan, New Jersey, and Wyoming, and from the legislatures of South Dakota, Arizona, North Dakota, and Idaho.

AS TARR BEST
MADISON AND WABASH
CHICAGO

February

the Ideal Month

For the selection of

Infants' Outfits

and First Short

Clothes at

The Children's Store

So many little dresses and accessories offered during this month at

Special Prices

AS TARR BEST
MADISON AND WABASH
CHICAGO

All Farmers Who

Drink Too Much

ARE ADVISED to try the "Neal War"

harmless, vegetable medicines at home in any ordinary case—or in any case at head NEAL INSTITUTE, No. 111-1 East 49th Street, Chicago (Oakland 415), or at Springfield, Ill., or No. 714-2 Prago Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo.

You can deposit our "Responsible Charge" or acceptable "Installment" note with any bank or responsible party, or with us, holding this as our agreement. WE WILL REFUND full amount paid to any patient who is not pleased with "Neal War" in three days and satisfied that he is perfectly cured at end of from three to seven days treatment. For full information call, write, wire or phone as above, or any one of our

99 Neal Institutes in Principal Cities

SHOW YOUR COLORS!

12-Foot Flag Poles for Sale

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BURLEY'S ANNUAL DISCOUNT SALE

of Finest Grades of Imported

China, Crystal and Ornamental Ware

Starts This Morning

Offerings include plates by the dozen, cups and saucers, bouillon cups, etc., and many discontinued lines of Imported China Dinner Ware; also etched and engraved crystals and ornamental ware of distinct character and beauty, including many pieces of Royal Copenhagen and Royal Berlin—all at

Discounts of 20% to 33 1/3%

Always an occasion looked forward to by discriminating buyers, our sale this year possesses unusual interest because of the scarcity of imported wares and their steadily increasing cost. Our inability to restock many lines is our only reason for reducing prices, for every article on sale measures up to the high standard of Burley quality. As quantities are limited, we suggest prompt action. Why not make your selection today?

Burley & Company

China—Crystal—Silver

7 North Wabash Avenue



Hassel's
"Gladstone"
\$6

The "Gladstone" is a good, reliable friend to those who must have comfort as well as good looks; it's one of our very best all round, dependable shoes. We have it in soft vic kid; also black and tan calf-skin.

YOU'LL find extra reasons now for buying your shoes at Hassel's; the usual reasons have made so many satisfied customers that this is now the largest retail business in men's shoes in the United States.

And now you find us, with a tremendous stock contracted for before the big advances, determined to give you big values and guaranteeing shoes with the broadest guarantee ever known in the retail shoe business. Your old prices will still buy you the same good shoe values.

Priced at \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10 and \$12

HASSEL'S Dearborn and Van Buren
Northwest (Hassel's) Cor., Monadnock Block

BRITISH CARRY FOES' TRENCHES NORTH OF ANCRE

Advance 500 Yards on Front of
Three-Quarters of Mile—
Gain Elsewhere.

FRENCH FRONT

BRITISH
LONDON, Feb. 4.—On the Somme front an enemy attack last evening in the neighborhood of Rancourt was repulsed by our fire. Our positions were maintained. We advanced our lines slightly west of Le Transloy. We carried out a successful operation last night north of the Ancre as a result of which our line east of Beaumont has been pushed forward some 500 yards on a front of about three-quarters of a mile; more than a hundred prisoners and three machine guns were captured. During the day two hostile counter attacks were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy; our casualties were slight. We entered trenches during the night southeast of Bouches and took twenty-one prisoners and a machine gun.

There was considerable artillery activity on both sides during the day north of the Somme and in the neighborhood of Beaumont-Hamel.

GERMAN
BERLIN, Feb. 4.—Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: Although the weather was cold and conditions for making observations were unfavorable, the artillery fighting between Lens and Arras and from Serre as far as St. Pierre Vaast wood was livelier than on the preceding day.

North of the Ancre, the British, after a drum fire, attacked our positions at midnight. Although north of Beaumont the attacks failed, near the bank of the river a detachment succeeded in penetrating one of our most advanced trenches. Army group of the German Crown Prince: Northeast of Pont-A-Mousson and north of St. Mihiel we made successful reconnoitering advances.

Between the Ancre and the Somme there is lively artillery activity. Otherwise there has been no important developments.

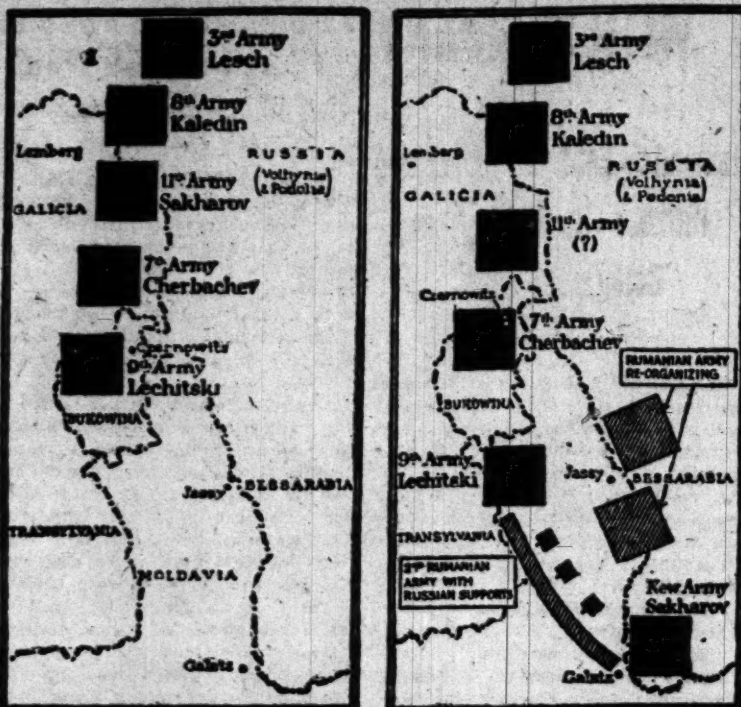
FRENCH
PARIS, Feb. 4.—Between the Oise and the Aisne we made a successful surprise attack on German trenches in the region of Tracy-Le-Val and took twenty-two prisoners. On the Verdun front there were intermittent artillery engagements in the sectors of Dead Man Hill and Hardamont work.

NIGHT STATEMENT.
A surprise attack on the enemy trenches in the region of Moulin-Sous-Touvent resulted in the capture by us of ten prisoners. At Les Perches an enemy attempt to occupy a crater failed. Our artillery carried out effective fires against German works at various points along the front, notably in the sector of Hill 304.

AVIATION.
Our aviators threw a number of projectiles on barracks and railroads at Apilly and Tergnier. One of our

THE RUSSO-ROUMANIAN DEFENSE

Showing the Altered Grouping of the Armies of
Gen. Brussilov.



The Russo-Romanian army has changed its defense base as the German campaign has progressed recently. There has been a general shifting to the left, under orders of Gen. Brussilov. Now Gen. Lechitski, who formerly held the burden in Bukovina, is guarding the Moldavian passes. A fresh

army has been formed north of the junction of the Rivers Sereth and Pruth with the Danube, under Gen. Sakharov, who has been transferred from Galicia. The Rumanian armies are reorganizing along and behind the River Pruth, working the Besarabian border.

squadrons bombarded military establishments at Thionville.

RUSSIAN FRONT
PARIS, Feb. 4.—Nothing to report.

RUSSIAN
PETROGRAD, Feb. 4.—Russo-Galician front.—After a violent artillery bombardment of our trenches before daybreak the Germans attacked along the eastern border of Tirlu swamp, but were dispersed. At about 7 o'clock in the morning, after further artillery preparation, the Germans resumed the offensive. They were again dispersed.

The Germans made several further attempts against our positions between the Tirlu swamp and the River Aa, but their attacks were frustrated promptly by our fire.

After fierce artillery preparations the Germans took the offensive at about 7 o'clock in the morning east of the Kalmens road, but were arrested by our fire. At 8:30 the enemy repeated his attacks with considerable forces east of the Kalmens road. He succeeded in breaking into several of our trenches, but as a result of a counter attack against his flank our position was restored at about 11 o'clock. Our troops then attacked enemy forces which had assembled northeast of Kalmens. The Germans, however, would not accept battle. They took to flight and our detachments returned to their trenches.

GERMAN
BERLIN, Feb. 4.—Eastern war theater, Prince Leopold's front: In engagements which developed before noon on the Aa, notwithstanding severe cold, several Russian attacks were repulsed.

ROUMANIAN FRONT

GERMAN
BERLIN, Feb. 4.—Archduke Joseph's front and Field Marshal von

BELGIAN RELIEF SHIPS IN PERIL; 15 OUT OF REACH

All Commission Vessels Halted
Pending Parley with Berlin
for Safety Lane.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 4.—The operation of all transportation facilities of the Belgian relief commission were ordered suspended today pending the outcome of negotiations through the Spanish ambassador at Berlin tomorrow, by which it is hoped to open a lane of safety direct to Belgium for supply ships.

Fifteen of the commission's ships in or near the war zone could not be reached with new instructions, and grave fear is felt for their safety. Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the commission, telegraphed the fifty or more American members of the commission in Belgium to remain on duty until otherwise advised. Regardless of what situation may arise between this country and Germany, the commission plans to continue its work, operating, if necessary, through other neutral countries.

North Course Only One Left.
A statement setting forth present conditions, issued at the commission's temporary headquarters, follows: "All ships in American, Argentine, Indian, and European ports have been ordered to remain until further notice."

"The commission has received at its Brussels and Rotterdam offices directions from the German government that they will no longer respect the commission's flag unless the ships take the course to Dutch ports entirely to the north of the newly established German war zone, and that all relief ships shall leave the war zone by the nearest route."

"Mr. Hoover states that he is advised by their European offices that the commission's relief ships, even if they are actually shut out any approaches to Dutch ports by the route north of the war zone."

Must Coal at British Ports.
"As to ships yet in port, it is doubtful whether any owner or insurer would take the northern route, even did the British government agree to waive the right of search at Kirkwall. Furthermore, it is a practical necessity for all transatlantic shipping to coal at United Kingdom ports. The consequence of this is that all departures for relief shipping have been suspended."

Ask Governors to Protect Consulates of Teutons
Washington, D. C., Feb. 4.—The state department has telegraphed the governors of the states asking them to protect the consulates of the central powers in their states.

THE WAR A YEAR AGO

Feb. 5, 1916.

Germans closed frontier between Belgium and Holland because of movement of troops to western front.

Germany in memorandum to the United States on Lusitania sinking refused to admit illegality of action, though conceding all other American demands.

Berlin officials announced through press that Germany had reached limit of concessions.

TWO YEARS AGO

Feb. 5, 1915.

Russians claimed advantage in battle from Jan. 3 to Feb. 5 in vicinity of Borjow and Wola-Szydlowice, west of Warsaw.

Radio Amateurs Not Yet Barred. About 100 amateur wireless operators in Chicago are all listening at their keys in hopes of catching some of the late war news. J. P. Dillon, radio inspector for the government, said that he had not received any orders as yet relative to the wireless operators, but expected that he would, owing to the fact that they interfere with the government messages.

DISCUSS GIVING U. S. CONVOY FOR LINER ST. LOUIS

New York, Feb. 4.—No decision had been reached by the government authorities late tonight as to whether a convoy should be provided for the American line steamship St. Louis, scheduled to sail from this port at noon tomorrow for Liverpool. The question is still being considered in Washington. It was learned.

Twenty-six Americans were among the sixty-eight cabin and fifty-three steerage passengers who sailed tonight on the French line steamship Rochambeau for Bordeaux. There were twenty-two cancellations in the last two days. The Cunard liner Carmania and the Atlantic Transport line steamship Manhattan also sailed today. The Carmania carried eighteen passengers. Persons were not permitted on the pier to say good-by to those sailing on any of these vessels.

Officers of the White Star liner Cedric and the Scandinavian-American line steamship Fredrik VIII, which arrived here today, reported a dearth of shipping in the lanes these vessels traveled. The ocean appeared to be deserted, they said.

Fireman Killed by Fall.
Peter McManus, 3134 North Racine avenue, a fireman of engine company No. 27, died at Alesian brothers' hospital last night from a fractured skull suffered last Thursday when he fell down a flight of stairs.

NEW YORK DETROIT
Lane Bryant, Specialist in Garments

For Stout Women and Figures Hard to Fit

Announce the Arrival of
Special of the Season's Spring Models

We invite every stout woman, every woman hard to fit, to pay us a visit and learn how perfectly we can suit her in these smart, youthful, as well as matronly ready-to-wear clothes. We can fit practically every figure out of stock, and every model, while ultra-fashionable, is especially designed to make large women look more slender.

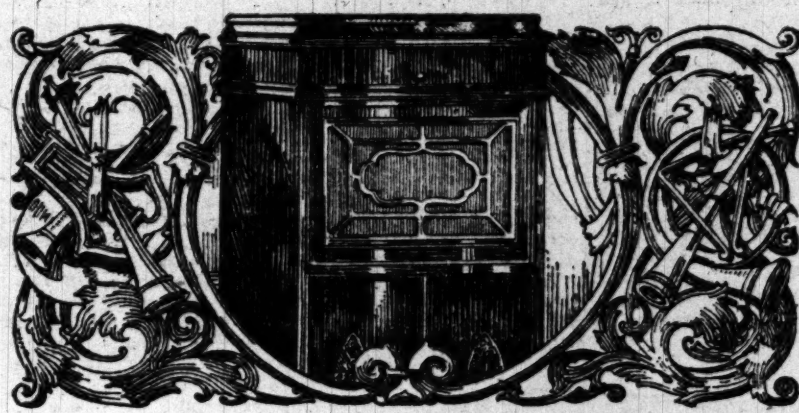
NEW COATS—NEW SUITS—NEW DRESSES

Sizes from the average to 58
New models are arriving every day, straight from New York, where all Lane Bryant clothes are made in our own workrooms. Thus we can show you the latest fashions as fast as they come shopping for clothes as slim women do—and of seeing how you look before you buy.

We Offer Our Remaining Winter Stock at Greatly Reduced Prices

Lane Bryant

17 N. State 9th Floor, Stevens Bldg. 16 N. Wabash



The CHENEY
PHONOGRAPH
Plays All Records—Better

Francis MacLennan

Dramatic Tenor—Chicago Opera Association

ENDORSES THE CHENEY PHONOGRAPH

IT is a great pleasure to me to say that after having used one of your instruments for some time, I find the musical quality of the Cheney superb. Especially in the records of coloratura sopranos and violins, the tones are wonderfully pure, clear and clean-cut.

Aside from its musical perfection, a great advantage that I see in the Cheney is the method of controlling the volume of sound without in the least muffling or detracting from the quality of the music.

Yours very truly,

Francis MacLennan

Prices, \$75, \$100, \$150, \$200 and \$300. Phonograph Section, Third Floor, North Room

MARSHALL FIELD
& COMPANY

THE HUB
Henry C. Lytton & Sons
N. E. Corner State and Jackson

NOW—Buy the Clothes
You'll Need Next Season

Reason—our prices on broken lines have been greatly reduced for clearance and prices next season will be from 25% to 50% higher than formerly. The secret of intelligent economy is a simple business principle—buy when prices are low. Thousands of men and young men are laying in a supply of clothing to cover one and two seasons' requirements.

Men's Suits and Overcoats

\$18 & \$20 Suits and Overcoats reduced to... \$14.75 \$35 to \$40 Suits and Overcoats reduced to... \$28.50

\$22.50 and \$25 Suits & Overcoats reduced to... \$18.50 Silk lined Overcoats, formerly up to \$55... \$37.50

\$30 and \$35 Suits & Overcoats reduced to... \$23.50 All fur and fur lined Overcoats now at... 25% Off

Daviess DRY CLEANING

We have a service to offer as dry cleaners which merits investigation on the part of any lady or gentleman who seeks quality out of the ordinary.

We specialize particularly on ladies' fancy gowns, waists, gloves, etc.

Suits and overcoats are thoroughly cleaned and entirely hand pressed by real tailors.

Household articles such as rugs, curtains, blankets, etc., are also handled in an expert manner.

It will pay anyone to become acquainted with our dry cleaning service.

Special shipping arrangements for persons living outside of Chicago.

Daviess

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Phone Calumet 1977

Jerome & Co.
208 Michigan Ave.
Between Adams Street and Jackson Block

We have fifty Fall
Garments left. They
consist of cloth suits,
cloth coats, silk street
dresses and dance
frocks. They sold
from \$25 to \$87.50.
While they last

\$10 and \$15

VENUS 10 PENCIL

17 Black Degrees—2 Copying
For every purpose



VELVET 5 PENCIL



THE VELVET IS SUPREME IN ITS CLASS
American Lead Pencil Co. Inc.

Free From Drink and Drugs
in Four Weeks
Make this pencil your guide. The Keeler Treatment has proved permanently successful in over 400,000 cases. No nausea—no bad after-effects. Both sexes.
The KEELEY Institute, Dwight, Illinois
Chicago Office: 10 W. Monroe St., Suite 506
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When You Are Billious

—the liver is not acting normally and must be put in good order to get rid of your sick headache and low spirits.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

gently stimulates the organs of elimination—acts on the bile and bowels without griping or weakening. Pleasant and safe to take. A household remedy for old and young in public favor for more than 30 years.

Sold by all Druggists
Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., London, S. E. 1, England
Agents for the Continent of America: Harold F. Rickle & Co., Ltd., TORONTO, CANADA

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE TRIBUNE

MOFFETT'S TARS TO CRUISE CITY FOR RECRUITS

Great Lakes Naval Station Unit
Will Invade Loop to Get
Man-o'-War's Men.

First guns in a nation-wide campaign to put the navy on a peace footing—it is now 22,000 men short of peace strength—will be fired this morning when 150 recruits from the great lakes naval training station will invade Chicago with placards and other information designed to swell enlistments.

With their placards and their uniforms the recruits will plead their cause in three-fifths of the elevated railroad stations and will bring home to thousands of Chicagoans the situation confronting the government—the United States facing a war with Germany with 45,000 men in a navy the peace strength of which is 67,000 and the war strength 87,000.

Capt. Moffett Issues Order.

Capt. W. A. Moffett, commandant at the great lakes station, where they make a man-o'-war's man out of a recruit, issued orders to the 150 men to be ready to entrain for Chicago at daybreak. They will be under Lieut. Chester S. Roberts, who has been in charge of the great lakes recruiting station.

"Enlist now!" and "Men for the battleships!" are some of the slogans on the placards.

An enlistment in the navy with a naval war impending is the most patriotic act possible," asserted Capt. Moffett, who is ill with grip. "Many units of the navy, which may be needed at any moment, are hampered by lack of men and some of them are kept in port because of lack of men."

At the great lakes station there are 1,900 men; 1,650 of these are under training, and 1,200 are ready to start for actual service with two hours' notice, according to Lieut. Lawrence N. McNeil, executive officer.

Samuel Insull, president of the Commonwealth Edison company and interested in a half dozen public utility companies of northern Illinois, promised to promote naval enlistments by the distribution of literature among these companies.

Mr. Insull and heads of various utility companies will meet today with naval authorities in the Edison building to make plans for increasing the navy's naval strength.

Army Also in Need.

"I know the government needs navy recruits badly, but the army strength should also be increased," declared Maj. William F. Grote, post commander at Fort Sheridan. "This crisis has been brewing for more than a year, and the strength of the army and the navy should have been increased to meet it long ago."

An almost continuous stream of men seeking to enlist caught the six Chicago branches of the United States army recruiting service unaware. The main office at 528 South State street kept open until 1 o'clock this morning receiving men.

Many of the applicants were Chicagoans who hurried to offer their services to the army, believing that the break with Germany meant war, but others came from points outside Chicago.

At night it was necessary for the recruiting officers to keep more than a score of applicants in the recruiting offices. These were men who had come to Chicago from nearby points without baggage or funds, believing they would be accepted immediately and sent to training posts.

QUI VIVE

Leaders at Geneva Service Camp Who Are Planning to Start Training School for Chicago Women.



Miss Lolita Armour.

The "lady rookie" will appear in the loop this morning—and for many mornings hereafter.

Mrs. Frederick D. Countiss was a busy general—she won the title at the women's training camp at Lake Geneva last summer—rallying her recruits to the colors yesterday. A large headquarters is to be opened in the loop, where the mysteries of warfare will be taught to women in day and evening classes from now on.

Simultaneously it was announced that Mrs. Edward Ryerson has got together a group of society women for military instruction. They also plan to rent a room downtown for the lessons in first aid, home care for the sick, and study of the psychology of hospital service.

Miss Mabel K. Adams, a trained nurse who spent two years at the front and who assisted Gen. Countiss in the camp at Lake Geneva, will help organize the women. Four nurses will teach the recruits how to bandage wounds, give first aid, and do diet cooking under military discipline. Gen. Countiss has requested Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan to get the doctors to teach in the service school.

"The training is to be the same as in the school at Washington," said Mrs. Countiss, "and we hope for a large enrollment."

FUMES OF GAS STOVES KILL SIX

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 4.—Six men were found dead in their rooms here today, asphyxiated by gas escaping from small heating stoves. Four of the men, packing house laborers, were found in one room in a hotel where they were staying overnight. Two others died in a boarding house.

TAFT CHAMPIONS DRAFT "NOW THAT WAR IS UPON US"

People, Stirred by Enthusiasm,
Should Back Up Scheme,
He Declares.

New York, Feb. 4.—Conscription to build up an army for the country's defense "now the war is on us" and for the future as well, was advocated today by former President William H. Taft in an address on the League to Enforce Peace before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

"Stirred as the people are by enthusiasm" at the break with Germany, they would support a conscription measure, Mr. Taft believed. "not only to meet the situation, but for the future after the war shall end."

Conscription until now, he said, has been of "doubtful expediency" because popular opposition might have halted all plans for reasonable preparedness.

Military Service a Duty.

"Now the war is on us, however," he continued, "now that the people see the necessity, why should we not take advantage of this state of public mind and do what justice and real democracy require? Military duty is part of every citizen's duty. In this country, in the happy homes of prosperity, I fear many of the people have lost the vital sense of their obligations to the government."

"Very little service of any kind has been exacted from the great body of the people. Conscription is needed to discipline our native young men and to teach them respect for authority. It is needed to teach our millions of newly created citizens loyalty. Stirred as they are by enthusiasm, spurred as they are by immediate necessity, they would support congress in enacting a conscription law making provision not only for the present but for the future after the war shall end."

Would Equalize Burden.

A wholly volunteer system, he said, takes the "flower of the country's youth anxious to sacrifice themselves, and leaves behind those who can only be dragged in by ultimate resort to law."

"Why not equalize the burden at once?" he asked. "Place it on all. Require at least a year's service with the colors from every man between 19 and 24. This need not interfere with capable men under 40. Such conscription would furnish a permanent trained force from the body of the entire people to supply an adequate defense whenever defense is necessary."

The present situation, he said, should teach the absolute necessity for military preparedness for self protection. We have no desire, he said, for difficulties with Germany, and have done her no wrong, "yet she, in violation of our rights, proposes to do that which, if we value our honor and our vital interests, we must resist by force."

Appomattox Club Votes Its Loyalty to the President

The Appomattox club is ready for war. This club of Negroes, including 500 lawyers, physicians, and business men, passed a resolution of loyalty to President Wilson at a meeting in the clubrooms, 3441 Wabash avenue, last night. Every man in the club is willing to enlist, they assert.

BUSINESS MEN ROOKIES OFFER U. S. SERVICES

Chicago men who attended the Plattburgh and Fort Sheridan business men's military training camps stand ready to serve the country in the present crisis.

Yesterday morning B. N. Magill, secretary of the central department of the Military Training Camp association, called at the home of Maj. Gen. Barry, commander of the central department of the United States army, and offered him the services of the members of the organization.

Today the executive committee of the organization will hold a meeting in the federal building to make plans in connection with the present situation. Another meeting will be held during the day at Fort Sheridan, "graduates" will be of Fort Sheridan, "graduates" who will tender the services of a regiment to the president. It is probable that recruiting for it will be started immediately.

"Similar action was taken by the Fort Sheridan training camp men during the Mexican crisis," said Ralph E. Church. "There will be no dearth of volunteers."

One organization which is to be revived is the First provisional regiment of Illinois infantry which was started during the first Mexican crisis by Barratt O'Hara, then lieutenant governor. In Oak Park, River Forest, Maywood and Austin, Otto McFely, editor of the Austinite, has started a campaign to raise a battalion or regiment. The organization will offer itself as a part of the command contemplated by Col. Roosevelt. Recruiting will start today in the Oak Park Y. M. C. A.

Another regiment is planned by the Cook County Democracy. Plans were started yesterday at a meeting in the Grand Pacific hotel, called to arrange for the Democracy's trip to Washington to see President Wilson inaugurated.

"A number of German members pre-empt," reads the announcement, "proclaimed their loyalty to President Wilson and offered their assistance."

Capt. J. H. Farrell is to command.

Mandel Brothers

Sixth floor

"Vogue"
wicker bird cage
at 2.95

Handsome cages in natural
or white enameled finish;
reduced more than a third.
Monday only, at 2.95.



Waste baskets
reduced to \$1

They're in gold, pink or blue, with combs and garlands; the \$1 price of notable interest.

Artificial flowers

An unusually attractive showing. Prices range from 10c to 2.25. Sixth floor.

Mandel Brothers

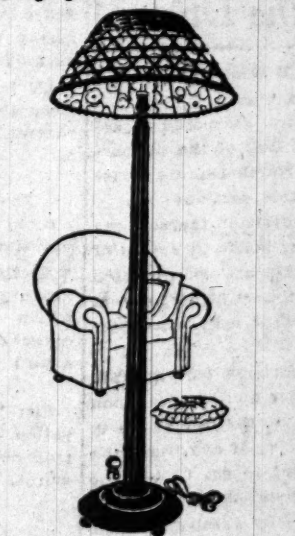
Sixth floor

The February sale of lamps characterized by many exceptional values. Specimens:

Floor lamp, 8.75

—in mahogany finish; two lights.

Long graceful stem.



mounted with 22-inch shade lined in rose or yellow cretonne. Very suitable for living room or sun parlor; see picture, 8.75. Sixth floor.

BUY DIAMONDS DIRECT Roberts & Company 9 West Madison St. GROUND FLOOR—45 Seconds from State Street SAVE ONE-THIRD

As one of the leading direct diamond importers, the house of Roberts & Company is able to save you from 15 to 35 per cent on your diamond investments—in fact, you obtain the lowest European price.

We have just received an importation direct from our foreign agents, who are now quarantined in Holland, comprising hundreds of beautiful, clear sparkling diamonds. We have mounted many of them in 14K SOLID GOLD SETTINGS; others may be selected loose in their original papers and mounted in any setting you may prefer without extra charge. It will pay you to call and investigate these splendid values.

DIAMONDS PURCHASED FROM US CAN BE EXCHANGED AT FUTURE VALUES ANY TIME WITHIN TWO YEARS

Solitaire Diamond Rings \$10 to \$750

Ladies' Rings			Gentlemen's Rings		
Weight	Value	Our Price	Weight	Value	Our Price
3 Carats	\$850.00	\$750.00	3 Carats	\$850.00	\$750.00
2 3/4 Carats	450.00	350.00	2 3/4 Carats	450.00	375.00
2 1/4 Carats	400.00	300.00	2 1/4 Carats	380.00	300.00
2 Carats	350.00	275.00	2 Carats	300.00	275.00
1 3/4 Carats	300.00	225.00	1 3/4 Carats	350.00	265.00
1 1/4 Carats	375.00	290.00	1 1/4 Carats	275.00	225.00
1 1/2 Carats	300.00	225.00	1 1/4 Carats	225.00	165.00
1 1/4 Carats	220.00	210.00	1 Carat	250.00	200.00
1 Carat	265.00	200.00	1 Carat	190.00	150.00
1 Carat	200.00	150.00	1 Carat	165.00	125.00
1 Carat	150.00	110.00	3/4 Carat	185.00	145.00
1 Carat	125.00	90.00	3/4 Carat	155.00	105.00
3/4 Carat	140.00	100.00	3/4 Carat	165.00	130.00
3/4 Carat	175.00	140.00	3/4 Carat	140.00	105.00
3/4 Carat	125.00	90.00	3/4 Carat	125.00	90.00
3/4 Carat	100.00	75.00	3/4 Carat	100.00	75.00
3/4 Carat	90.00	61.00	3/4 Carat	125.00	90.00
3/4 Carat	125.00	95.00	3/4 Carat	85.00	60.00
3/4 Carat	90.00	65.00	3/4 Carat	115.00	85.00
3/4 Carat	75.00	50.00	3/4 Carat	90.00	65.00
3/4 Carat	70.00	45.00	3/4 Carat	75.00	50.00
3/4 Carat	50.00	35.00	3/4 Carat	60.00	40.00
3/4 Carat	40.00	25.00	3/4 Carat	50.00	35.00
3/4 Carat	30.00	18.00	3/4 Carat	35.00	22.00
3/4 Carat	15.00	10.00	3/4 Carat	15.00	10.00

Banking—3 to 8 P.M.

Evening hours are saving hours every Monday at the Central Trust.

Many take advantage of this convenience. Up to 8 p. m. Mondays the Savings Department is a busy place.

Evening banking makes it easy for you to

save without loss of time from work or other duties.

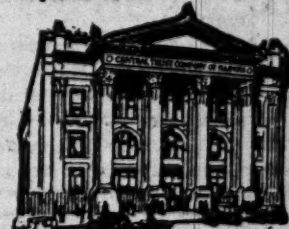
With your first deposit we will loan you a useful self-recording metal bank for home saving. Thousands now in use.

3% interest paid. We will help you invest later on, if you wish.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF ILLINOIS

Under National, State and Clearing House Supervision

Capital \$ 6,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits 2,500,000
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Two Street-Level Entrances:
125 W. Monroe Street and
111 S. La Salle Street

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America's Most Beautiful Dining Room

Best Revue in Chicago

Produced by Mr. Edward Beck
PRESENTED DAILY, 7 P. M. TO 1
WITHOUT REPETITION

Featuring
ADA FORMAN JOY GARDNER
A. PATTON GIBBS LOOS BROTHERS
CARRIE FOPPIANO FRANK MACK
BIESE JASS BAND FOOTE ORCHESTRA
and Beauty Chorus

Dollar Dinner 6 to 8 P. M. and Sunday Noon.

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Broadway Car or N. W. Elevated to Grace Street

ADVERTISE IN THE TRIBUNE. SUBSCRIBE FOR THE TRIBUNE.

New Edison Supplement No. 67 NOW ON SALE AT

Adam Schaaf

We will send home any style New Edison
On 30 Days' Free Trial

If you purchase a few records. We have many attractive combination offers of Edison records. Come in and let us explain our plan.

Here are some of the latest records:

- 50384 Give Me All of You—Flora Bella. Gladys Rice & Van Brunt
- 50385 You're the Girl—Flora Bella. Van Brunt & Cho. of Girls
- 50386 Childhood Days—The Girl from Brazil. Gladys Rice & Cho.
- 50387 Come Back, Sweet Dreams—The Girl from Brazil. Gladys Rice
- 50388 Flora Bella (March Song)—Soprano. Gladys Rice & Cho.
- 50389 Poor Butterfly—New York Hippodrome—The Big Show. E. Spencer
- 50390 I Never Knew—Canary Cottage—Soprano. Gladys Rice & Cho.
- 50391 Pretty Baby—Soprano. Gladys Rice & Cho.
- 50392 In the Garden of Romance—Little Miss Springtime. E. Spencer
- 50393 Little Bid for Sympathy—Little Miss Springtime. Gladys Rice & Frederick Wheeler
- 50394 On the South Sea Isle—Contralto. Helen Clark
- 50395 So Long, Letty—Contralto and Baritone. Helen Clark & Jos. Philli
- 50396 She Is the Sunshine of Virginia. Walter Van Brunt
- 50397 Turn Back the Universe and Give Me Yesterday. George Wilton Ballar
- 50398 Smiles, Then Kisses—Waltz. Waikiki Hawaiian Orch.
- 50399 Hapa Haole Hula Girl—Hawaiian Guitars. Helen Louise and Palakiki Ferera
- 50400 I Was Never Nearer Heaven in My Life. May & Tally
- 50401 There's a Little Bit of Bad in Every Good Little Girl. Gladys Rice & Chorus
- 50402 Ireland Must Be Heaven, for My Mother Came from There. Walter Van Brunt
- 50403 It's Always Orange Day in California. Irving Kaufman & Chorus
- 50404 Annie Laurie—Soprano. Anna Case
- 50405 Old Folks at Home—Soprano. Anna Case

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The Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1917.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

—Stephen Decatur.

"DAMN THE EXPENSE!"

Congressman Britten was rebuked by some of his associates when he spoke to some length in the house of representatives of the delay in shipbuilding for the American navy. Mr. Britten was effectively indignant. Some of his associates were disturbed.

The rights and value and purpose of criticism were thus questioned by the remonstrances of the disturbed congressmen, and inasmuch as the nation is about to enter a period of doubt or danger it is essential that citizens keep their emotions in one pocket and their minds in another. They must understand that the critic may be the truest patriot. It was a disagreeable duty which Lord Northcliffe served in Great Britain when the unwarlike Northcliffe perceptions were not taking in the fact that Great Britain was not fighting the war as the war had to be fought.

Northcliffe knew that the British army in France and Flanders was not being supplied with the proper kinds and quantities of ammunition, and he knew that the reason the army was not being supplied was to be found in the inefficiency of British government. He attacked the government. The army got the proper ammunition in consequence, but the British damned the critic.

The Northcliffe papers were burned. They were barred from some English clubs and homes. Northcliffe was put on trial for acts inimical to the nation. But the army methods were reorganized. Government bureaus were reorganized. What this critic said was necessary to be done was done.

Criticism is not unpatriotic. It is patriotic. It will not attack the purposes of the nation, but it must question the methods if the methods be wrong.

Congressman Britten's attack upon the navy building methods was justified. It was necessary. He told, not so much congress, which knows the facts, but the nation, which does not, that the navy is short 24,000 men now of the force needed to work the ships.

When the new ship Arizona was put in commission three other ships of inferior strength had to be retained to furnish the crew for the new battleship. Fifty per cent of the tonnage of the American navy is tied up at the docks for lack of men.

We not only have not been getting men but we have not been getting ships. Vessels which were authorized in Taft's administration have not been completed. Of 110 ships authorized in Wilson's administration four have been constructed. Our navy has remained on paper and now that it may be needed it is not in existence.

Criticism of these facts is a patriotic duty. An objection to Mr. Britten's criticism was that he did not consider how expensive it would have been to order rush construction. We had to delay construction in order to get better prices. To which Mr. Britten replied, "Damn the expense!"

A battleship unless it serves some purpose is pure waste of money. It may represent a waste of \$15,000,000. If it is needed its worth cannot be put in money value. We need our ships now, our un-built paper ships with their phantom crews. We need the navy which exists by act of congress but which cannot be found in the water.

"Damn the expense!" We need the navy. It would be worth double whatever it possibly could have cost if we had it. We do not like to be lied by manufacturers and builders whose devotion is to the dollar that genuine American patriotism makes worth one hundred cents and in effective administration we do not need to be so lied.

Without being cheated we can get results. We must get results. We must cease to take a book-keeping view of our situation. We need a powerful navy and not exist merely in appropriation bills.

If it costs more money, honestly, to speed up work of construction and get the ships, we must spend the money and get them. A world of fancy and illusion is collapsing. A world of fact and actuality is asserting itself. So damn the expense!

Criticism intended to correct national methods for the service of national needs in national emergency will be an act of patriotism. We cannot go further as an indifferent nation. We must have corrected popular thought added to sober popular determination.

The United States may be about to put its destiny to the touch of circumstances. It may be about to engage itself with conditions which it must master. It must face these conditions with wisdom. It needs criticism.

DEFEAT THE SUFFRAGE RESOLUTION.

Real friends of woman suffrage in the Illinois senate will vote unhesitatingly against the resolution to submit a suffrage amendment to the people in 1918.

The passage of this resolution will set back the cause of suffrage in this state, as leading suffrage organizations fully realize. They are opposing the resolution because they have the foresight to see failure, not success, in the premature submission of a separate amendment and the separation of the suffrage issue from that of comprehensive constitutional reform.

The passage of this suffrage resolution would weaken the chances of early full enfranchisement. It would complicate the political situation of both these important reforms instead of combining their divided strength.

We do not see how any consistent and informed friend of either suffrage or constitutional revision can put himself on record in favor of this resolution. The strength of the public opinion back of the constitutional convention has developed rapidly and we believe insures its success unless representatives are ready to defy it, and we do not think they are. Suffragists in and out of the assembly should give themselves wholeheartedly to the support of the convention, confident that the sure and expeditious way of reaching their goal is by helping to bring about the basic law reforms upon which our state progress so greatly depends. To precipitate a separate suffrage test, especially at the expense of a division and complication

of suffrage influences for and against the convention, would be a setback to suffrage and not creditable to the political discernment and self-control of women or the real friends of full enfranchisement in the assembly.

OUR ONLY CHANCE.

After two and a half years of continued threats the war has come to us. It finds us unprepared. Just as the warnings of Lord Roberts and the far-seeing people of England were unable to overcome the inertia of the British masses and the treason of their pacifists, so have the warnings of our soldiers, of our public men, and of the press proven impotent to overcome the inertia of the American people and the treason of our pacifists.

Fortunately for her, when war broke England rose to meet the crisis. Behind the backs of her allies and in the shelter of her fleet she organized for war with a skill and capacity never before equaled by a nation trying to prepare for war after war came.

Let us hope that in the shelter of the French and Russian bayonets and the British battleships our nation will rise to this crisis, cast aside the pettiness of self-seekers and the more dangerous energy of the sentimental defectives, and equal the accomplishment of England.

We must prepare for war upon such a scale as only our military leaders can comprehend. Our entire regular army and our entire national guard will not even furnish enough officers and noncommissioned officers to instruct the minimum of troops that must be trained. We have not rifles enough in our arsenals nor uniforms in our depots to arm half this number.

The very vastness of our need will prevent jealousy between regular, national guard, and reserve officers. All officers can be used, even the worst of them. Each will be needed in his place and each must be confined strictly to the work which he is capable of performing. The man who seeks to obtain high rank by political pull is guilty of treason.

Whoever allows any consideration other than military fitness to interfere with the selection of military leaders is a conspirator against the nation. The training of the army and the selection of its commanders must be placed exclusively in the hands of military leaders designated by the president to control the mobilization. May they find courage to work without fear and patriotism to work without favor, for if we have weakness in our higher command we are lost indeed.

To the making of munitions must be called the men who have become skilled in making munitions for the allies. The supplies to the allies need not be interfered with, but American troops must be equipped as fast as they are ready to receive equipment. Private manufacturers and private workers must make a sacrifice for their nation, a tithe of the sacrifice required from the men who will go to war.

The extraordinary results obtained in shipbuilding for the allies must be commended for our own navy. Neither large profits for private manufacturers nor the feelings of public officials must be suffered to stand in the way of our national need.

We must rise to a pitch few of us have ever known. Men in public position who refuse to rise must be blotted out as poisonous parasites. The nation's life is at stake. Its future is in our hands. Democracy and freedom depend upon our usefulness and power of accomplishment.

The men of the revolutionary and of the civil war met crises as great as ours and overcame them. It is for us to show that we are children worthy of a glorious past and competent to pass through a trying present to a greater future.

THE GERMAN-AMERICANS. It is impossible to ask German-Americans not to feel bitterly about our break with Germany. There are fighting in them the instincts of nativity against the oaths of allegiance. No one can doubt which will win. An inconsiderable few, perhaps, will be unable to control themselves. But the vast majority will show themselves to be Americans as true as their fathers and grandfathers in the civil war.

The feelings which are tearing the souls of so large a body of Americans impose a serious duty on the rest of us. There is no place today for the swaggering, suspicious mongering patriot. It is Americans of hereditary other than German who must guard their tongues and control their answers. They are not troubled with any duality of feeling and if their passions against Boches are intense they will be welcomed at any recruiting office.

Of course, there may be cranks, highly emotional individuals, among these citizens who will do outrageous things. Such individuals will have to be locked up. There is no other way out. But it is the duty of every good American of whatever birth not to confound these individuals with any class of American citizens.

For it is the primary duty of every citizen to avoid every word or act which may make the United States any less a unit. Since August, 1914, there have been forces in this country busily feeding prejudices, insistent upon hatred of one side or the other. The split is not serious; we are still all Americans; it is solely as Americans that we must act.

The German-Americans are good citizens of the United States. While we are in our right senses we have no doubt of that fact. We must see to it that we remain in our right senses. To lose the German-Americans would be a greater loss to the United States than to lose half an army.

Editorial of the Day

THE LIMIT IN NORTH DAKOTA. (From the New York Times.)

The revised state constitution composed in secret caucus by the representatives of the nonpartisan league which runs the North Dakota house of representatives contains this section:

"The state or any political division thereof may issue or guarantee payment of bonds in excess of the debt limit specified in this article, provided such bonds are secured by first mortgage upon real estate or upon property of public utilities, enterprises, or industries."

As the state or any subdivision can go into business on its own hook under another provision of the nonpartisan constitution, the few Tories in the house wanted to know what, if any, limit the farmer socialists were willing to set to the use of the state's credit for their plans. Cole of Fargo, a name to be honored by admirers of the romantic school of oratory and taxation, made memorable reply: "God's blue sky is our limit."

The wretched sophists and calculators of North Dakota now know the worst; and, of course, it isn't half bad enough. The farmers have risen. Taxes must rise in sympathy.

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

Motto: How to the Line, let the quigs fall where they may.

TO DAWN.
Triumphant bud of light,
Of strife and toil the sign,
As thou hast conquered night,
Let deeds, not dreams, be mine.
Mak's only those who lift
The right above the wrong
The swiftest of the swift,
The strongest of the strong!

LAURA BLACKBURN.
DINNER parties this winter have not been unalloyed pleasures. One never knows at what moment the hostess will solicit a contribution for her favorite charity, and in such fashion as to make non-compliance embarrassing.

OUR revised and hand-illuminated notion of Zero in Writings in the manner in which Count von Bernstorff gets home.

DEUCE TO PAY.
Sir: The Trib says editorially: "We know, and every other nation knows, that our army and navy are a pair of deuces."

Suggestion to Germany of all "Don't get our 'deuces wild.' A pair of deuces wild is a mean proposition to go against."

IT IS particularly unfortunate, at this juncture, that Jehovah is a German, as no nation is in greater need of assistance than the United States. This much should be added, however: an enemy may know how weak we are, but not how strong we may become.

IN THE HEAVENLY—
Sir: Thank God for the Democratic party! It kept us out of ammunitions! J. U. H.
THE one-act play of Lord Dunsany have been extravagantly praised. We shall have an opportunity this evening to see how good he is. The Portmanteau Theater is to do one of his best at the Playhouse.

PERFECT 3's.
"Wanted—A wife, not over 33. Henry M. Vensant"—Dubuque Times-Journal.
"Lawson, Mont. Jan. 30.—The weather here is the coldest of the winter, 33 below zero."

NOT only an open but a draughty winter.

MADE IN GERMANY.
Unser Gott! who dwellest high above Cherubim, Seraphim, and Zeppelins in Thy Heaven, "our God" who is not ashamed of belonging to us, Thy Kultur come on earth as it is in Germany! Though the warrior's bread be scanty, do Thou work daily death and tenfold we unto the enemy. Forgive in merciful long-suffering each bullet and each blow which mingles its mark! Lead us not into the temptation of letting our wrath be too tame in carrying out Thy divine judgment! Deliver us and our ally from the infernal Enemy and his servants on earth. Thine is the kingdom, the German land; may we, by aid of thy steel-clad hand, achieve the power and the glory!

Luther, Wilhelm, et al. "Vorwerk." A professor of theology in the Lokal Anseher, 1914. "This phrase not directly quoted."

AN Elks' parade in Dayton, O., was followed by a wagon bearing a movie theater ad: "Protect Your Daughters."

Variant of the Valve-Handle Whistle. (From the Minnesota Alumni Weekly.)
The offer of Dean Woods, of the presidency of the Maryland agricultural college, while it must be gratifying to the Dean, can hardly prove particularly attractive to one who already has a much more important position. It is a good thing that have such calls come occasionally they call attention to the fact that we are fortunate in having men who are coveted by other institutions.

Later—Dean Woods has announced his acceptance of the Maryland offer at a salary of \$10,000 and residence. His chief reason being that his wife's health is better in a milder climate, Minnesota generally will regret his going.

WHEN it was announced, Saturday, that Bernstorff had received his walking papers the sentiment of the country expressed itself in the line, "For this relief much thanks."

MORE SNAPPY STUFF. (Philip G. Hubbard in Sat. Eve. Post.)
"Southampton" snapped the general sharply. "Well, anyway," snapped the general.
"Good," snapped the general.

WE never expected to read a book of verse like as one sitting, but "Lines Long and Short," by Henry B. Fuller, held our interest—perhaps because of passages like this:

"And then—Hart found himself a widower.
(A bit too much like blank verse, hereabouts.)
After a lonely, perplexed year or so,
Another face was fair, and he again complete.
(Are Alexander's better? No.)"

**"Mists, roll aside!
Dispel the girlhood days
Of every mythness,
Celestine Mudge,
Sun, shed your rays
Upon the gifted child
Of Ormus and of Ind—
(Ind—short for Indiana.)"**

"WASHINGTON, Tenn., Feb. 2.—Gov. Rye to-day signed the "bone dry" bill." Politics, misses H. W. C., makes strange bedfellows.

Academy Notes.
R. H. C.: "May we ask a paw in the front row for Miss Florence Godly of the Children's Protective league of Minneapolis?"
A. M. H.: "Shut the door! George Blizard, vice-president of the Consumers Coal Co. in St. John, N. B., has breezed around."

Mags: "Something should be found for Mr. Nim Sefford, of South Wayne, Wis., if it's only a wandering up and down and asking the other inmates their names."

AN inspired compositor on the Mitchell, S. D., Republican, reports Handy Andy, made it "girth control."

THE NEGLIGIBLE CANINE. (Albuquerque Journal.)
The baby should never be left alone in a room with a dog or cat because the cat might scratch the baby.

EVERETT, Wash., slogans: "Everett, the Spark Plug of the West." And L. D. F. is a 3-k which city claims the carburetorship. As the carburetor is the lungs of the machine we should award the honor to Chicago.

The Original Bettlegrape.
Sir: "Bees deposit the nectar they gather in pollen or nectar baskets on their hind legs for transportation to the hive for storing." In other words, bees are bottlegrogs.

AT THE FIREMEN'S BALL. (Coldwater, Mich., Reporter.)
Lost—Pump and red hose; return Reporter; call 61.

The President hopes for concerted action by all neutral nations, including, of course, Andorra, and Monaco.

STENTEN Terrible!

How to Keep Well.

By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright 1917, By Dr. W. A. Evans.)

DOPE.
THE North Carolina legislature is considering a new type of law for the limitations of self-doping. The proposed law requires that the formula of a medicine shall be printed on the label of the package. The law applies to all forms of patent, trade-marked, or copyrighted medicines. If the medicine is sold in a bottle the formula is to be printed on the bottle. If in a box, on the cover. If in a sack, it is to be printed on the sack.

The law is in keeping with the prevailing custom of the direction. Every state has a law requiring that the formula of fertilizers shall be printed on the sack. Four states have laws requiring that the formula of veterinary medicines shall be printed on the label. Federal law requires that the formula of alcohol, morphine, and a few other drugs shall be disclosed on the label. There is nothing new about the proposal. For it there is ample precedent. There are about 40,000 of these medicines. I have been told. About twenty drugs in different combinations make up the 40,000.

The proposed law provides a state drug laboratory to analyze medicines to see that they run true to label. Under the laws the state board of health is to educate the people in the proper and improper use of medicines. Pamphlets are to be written, each telling about a given drug, what it is good for, what effect it has on the body, what it will not mix with, its dose, and how to take it.

The indirect effect of such a law would be a decreased use of medicines. The habit of running to the drug store for a bottle of medicine every time one develops some minor self-inflicted disease will be greatly lessened.

The Cleveland health department announces that its laboratories are prepared to examine the so-called patent medicines on that market and to supply analyses of the further payment. The January number of "Your Health" carries analyses of the following: Paine's Celery Compound, Pile's Remedy for Catarrh, Swamp Root, Orangeine, Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets, Menthol-Laxative, Paine's Cold Compound, Welch's Sage and Sulphur Compound, May's Wonderful Stomach Remedy.

A minor feature of the bill is provision for a small tax on the remedy to pay for the cost of operation of the law. The indirect effect of such a law would be a decreased use of medicines. The habit of running to the drug store for a bottle of medicine every time one develops some minor self-inflicted disease will be greatly lessened.

CONSTIPATION WORST FOR.
X. Y. Z. writes: "What foods (liquid and solid) should a woman with high blood pressure in her 73d year avoid?" That article of diet which would be best for her? (3) What can a 3 year old child eat with impunity? The child is easily excited and sleeps badly."

REFLEX.
I and A. Above all else must not allow himself to become constipated. She had better eat sparingly of meat, eggs and milk. She should live largely on vegetables, fruits, and bread in moderation.

Ordinarily a 3 year old child should eat from the table, having about the same liberty as to range of diet as an adult. A nervous child should eat lightly of meats and eggs, perhaps also of sweets. Keep the child in the open air.

HAVE EXAMINATION.
Q. H. B. writes: "What cause me to spit blood a few days after I stop smoking? It usually lasts two or three days and then stops. I have noticed it happen usually after going to bed, then my throat seems to fill up and this causes me to spit blood. Is anything serious?"

REFLEX.
It may be due to consumption. Have an examination. It may be due to nosebleed or tumor in the nose. The spitting of blood is suspicious enough to warrant a thorough examination.

LA MARQUISE DE FONTENAY (Copyright 1917, By the Brewster Co.)

WILLIAM BROOKS application to the Supreme court in Brooklyn to be re-elected to the office of mayor of the city of New York, at the age of 25, secured letters of naturalization as a British subject, embarked in business, and accumulated a colossal fortune by successful investments and speculations, as well as by the sale of his own inventions.

He seems to have been a most disagreeable old man, with a harsh, hard voice, who so terrorized his family that his wife is said to have died of a broken heart, while after his death a portrait, which still figures at Rendell hall, the family place in Suffolk, was shot full of holes by his disgruntled sons when they found that according to his will neither they nor their children were to enjoy any of the vast property which he left behind him.

The patronymic of the earls of Wilton is Egerton, and they are descended from Sir Rowland of Egerton and Cheshire. Sir Thomas Egerton, seventh baronet of his line, was elevated to the peerage as Lord Grey de Wilton and subsequently advanced to the earldom of Wilton. He has a number of children, only one of whom survived him, namely, his daughter, Eleanor, married to Robert, first marquis of Westminster. On his death the Egerton baronetcy passed to a cousin and now held by Sir Philip Grey Egerton and while the eldest son of the first earl of Wilton's daughter, Eleanor, became second marquis of Westminster and father of the first duke of that ilk, Lord Thomas Grosvenor, her second son, inherited by special remainder his maternal grandfather's earldom of Wilton as his second holder, assuming the name of Egerton. The earls of Wilton, therefore, are in reality Grosvenors, rather than Egertons.

The late and fifth earl of Wilton was in his younger days a great dandy and one of the most famous sporting shots in the United Kingdom, while the fourth earl was celebrated for his remarkable musical talent. At one time he toured the British provinces with Sir Arthur Sullivan and several other virtuosos, some professional and some amateur, under the name of the "Canterbury pilgrims." During the closing years of his life he was insane and under restraint as such in a private lunatic asylum, which did, however, prevent him from being brought down to the house of lords and elected to the peerage.

As for young Lord Wilton's fiancée, the widowed Mrs. Wilfred Sheridan, she is a daughter of Moreton Frewen of Brede place, Sussex, and of Mrs. Moreton Frewen, who was the wife of Lord New York, and a sister, therefore, of Lady Randolph Churchill and of Lady Leslie. Her former husband, Wilfred Sheridan, was killed in September, 1914, at the front in France, having already lost his elder brother, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, of the Seventeenth Lancers in the Boer war. Wilfred Sheridan, who left a little boy to eventually inherit the title of Lord Wilton, was a member of the Dorsetshire, was like his widow, half American, for his mother, Mrs. Algeron Brinsley Sheridan, was a daughter of J. L. L. Moley, American minister to the court of St. James for many years and historian of the Dutch republic. A sister of Wilfred Sheridan was Mrs. Hall Walker, so familiar a figure in New York society, and wife of Col. William Hall Walker, M. P. for Lancaster, who two years ago presented his celebrated Tully racing stud in County Kildare to the British government for use as the foundation of a national stud.

For this is no time for idle speculation. A crisis confronts us. R must be dealt with. We must acknowledge that our failure to stand firmly against the encroachments upon our rights by the German empire has brought us into the situation of a defeated nation. We all disliked the wrong we received from both parties. But Germany was always shown the stern front and Britain was not under the explanation that lives precede property rights, which is true. But one thing ought to be done and the other not left undone. There we made our mistake.

What should be done? It should be acknowledged that international law in

the war is shot to pieces. Not having insisted upon our rights then and thus having brought this crisis on us we ought now to forego our rights, avoid the danger zones, only traveling under the personal safety rules granted by the belligerents, and submit all grievances to the international tribunal after the war. In the meantime we should with all haste prepare to become independent strong to stand alone, free from entangling foreign alliances.

War is not necessary. If the country thinks it, we will have it. The world then will be a seething pot and we will be gloriously hot. We shall be the situation with painful expectation. God spare us the horror.

NATHANIEL P. UHLEN.
Editorial Staff, Daily Tribune.

CLEAR THINKING.
Chicago, Feb. 2.—(Editor of the Tribune.)—With as many words you declare that we are a British dependency; calmly you state it, apparently satisfied that it is to our interest even to fight for the firmer reestablishment of those bonds both French and American. You state it, holding our entry into this war a good thing in order to become prepared against Japan instead of preparing for war in time of peace, as Washington held. He cautioned us to stand independently and prepare well in peace. We heeded not his advice. Germany did so during the last fifty years. It is standing up after appalling odds.

For this is no time for idle speculation. A crisis confronts us. R must be dealt with. We must acknowledge that our failure to stand firmly against the encroachments upon our rights by the German empire has brought us into the situation of a defeated nation. We all disliked the wrong we received from both parties. But Germany was always shown the stern front and Britain was not under the explanation that lives precede property rights, which is true. But one thing ought to be done and the other not left undone. There we made our mistake.

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NATHANIEL P. UHLEN.
Editorial Staff, Daily Tribune.

CLEAR THINKING.
Chicago, Feb. 2.—(Editor of the Tribune.)—Thanks and commendation for Friday's editorial really wonderful in analytical scope and constructive power. Such clear thinking makes the world go round right. All the world loves a thinker. Surely in your case one drop of this makes the whole world think. Keep your pen agitated, for in your case agitation means education.

WM. BRADFORD DICKEY.

THE DAWN OF DOUBT

(From Funchi Copyright.)



Grethchen: "I wonder if this gentleman really is my good angel after all."

UNPREPAREDNESS IN 1861

(From the Holton Recorder (Canada).)

F I believe in military preparedness to a reasonable extent, which to a pacifist might be regarded as extreme, lay it to the fact that I was once a member of a mob, which was supposed to be an army, called out by the president of the United States to save the country.

In the summer and fall of 1861 my regiment was one of a brigade commanded by Gen. Abernethy and was stationed on the Maryland side of the Potomac between Washington and Harper's Ferry.

Gen. Ewell, with a confederate army, estimated at 20,000, was at Leesburg, on the Virginia side, some six or seven miles south of the river.

Col. Baker, the popular senator from Oregon, but with no military education or experience, was in command of a brigade of 2,000 or 3,000 men some twenty miles above us, near a place called Ball's Bluff. Baker was ordered, or permitted, to cross his small force over the river, was shot and killed, and his body, driven back into the river, and most of his force that was not killed or captured was drowned in the river.

That night our brigade was ordered by a few marks to Edwards Ferry, some three miles below Ball's Bluff, where we arrived next morning about daybreak. No preparation was made for this expedition. The men's haversacks were empty, and as a consequence we went without breakfast. Any one who ever made a night forced march of twenty miles will realize what it meant to us to go without breakfast.

It commenced to rain about daylight and rained all day. We waited patiently, with empty stomachs, wet, many of us to the skin, without shelter and without adequate clothing to keep us warm (this was the 22d of October), until 5 o'clock, when arrangements were completed to cross us over the river in canal boats, which had been transferred from the canal which ran parallel with the river. On the Virginia side we were halted in a corn field between the bluffs, some forty or fifty rods back, and the river. The ground soon became a "loblolly," the mud being so thick that we were unable to move forward.

Our company was fortunate in finding a stray calf on the river bank, which was killed and eaten without salt. Not having had anything with which to satisfy the demands of our stomachs for a matter of twenty-four hours, we were prepared to eat anything edible.

That night we slept in that muddy field. Some of the boys carried brush, others gathered cornstalks for beds. I went to the canoe and put a couple of heart rails, laid them with the thin edges together, just far enough apart to leave a space for my spinal column, and slept the sleep of the tired, if not of the hungry. The next day we were one or two alarms, when we were rushed to the top of the hill and formed in line of battle. In one of these there was considerable of a skirmish and in front, and from which our George fired his war, was wounded; wound from which he died some months later.

Notwithstanding there was a confederate army only six miles away, numbering our little force some five to six to one, we dug no trenches and made no barricades. We were so completely green in regard to military matters and war that we would have been disgraced if any one had caught us behind a rock, stump, or any other protection against the enemy's bullets.

For the thirty-six hours we were on the Virginia side, if I remember, did not have a single cannon, while in front of us and only six miles away was an army that outnumbered us ten to one, and behind us a wide river that ran so rapidly that it was behind a rock, stump, or any other protection against the enemy's bullets.

GERMANS HERE FOR U. S. FIRST; HOPE FOR PEACE

Leaders of Teuton Bodies Say
"We Are Americans," and
Decry War.

Pro-German sympathizers and persons of German lineage expressed loyalty to the United States almost without exception yesterday, but voiced regret over the situation.

"We are Americans," said the president of every German organization in the city who discussed the matter. Almost without exception they view the future with confidence. Although President Wilson has taken a step which brings the two nations to the point of war, it is not believed that Germany will deliberately commit a deed which will precipitate hostilities.

Some of Their Views.

Among those who discussed the matter were:

Ferdinand Walker, president of the German-American National Alliance—While I cannot endorse President Wilson's action, yet I am not entitled to criticize it. I am an American citizen. I am grieved over the break and hope it will not grow more serious. Germany, I feel, will exert its efforts to prevent war.

Oscar F. Kropp, president of the German club—The crisis results purely from a question of international law, and I hope that it will be adjusted. The members of the German club are Americans and loyal to the American government and its constituted authorities, and we will uphold our allegiance.

Ernst J. Krueger, president of the Germania club—In a war with Germany the German-Americans would be for the United States to the last man. We regret the situation and hope that its tension will pass rapidly. I have no opinion regarding the action that President Wilson has taken.

A. B. Seelenfreund, secretary of the Austro-Hungarian Benevolent Association—America's purpose during the European war has been to end it rather than to promote it, and my firm conviction now is that the United States will not be drawn into it. I believe that a satisfactory solution for this situation will be found. We are Americans, and we stand for America first.

Peter S. Theurer, president of the Peter Schoenhofen Brewing company—Neither side can gain by going to war. Germany has her hands full and the United States has all she can handle in the role of a peaceful nation. I am optimistic in my belief that war will not come.

Dr. Bismarck von Wedelstaedt—I believe that relations will be restored, but that either country will deliberately precipitate war.

Eberhard von Wintzingerode—This trouble goes to the depths of my heart, and I cannot express my sorrow. But, however serious its aspect now, there is room for hope, and I trust that it will not become more threatening.

Theodor Pilgram, president of the Junger Maennerchor—Germany is not making war with the United States, and I do not believe that the trouble will become worse. We are Americans and, of course, we would deeply regret a conflict between the two nations.

RACES JOIN FOR U. S.

Editors of Foreign Language Newspapers Declare All Are Ready and Eager to Support Their Adopted Country to Any End.

EXTRACTS from editorials appearing in many of the foreign language newspapers of Chicago this morning show a general unanimity of opinion and make far-reaching pledges to support the United States to the limit in its break with Germany, or in whatever may develop.

The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, commenting editorially on the outbreak of a war between the United States and Germany, today warns its readers against such a development. The editorial in part follows:

"With the exception of the president few people will be able to give the proper answer to that question. That the condition is serious nobody will deny. The last news about the sinking of the Lusitania shows that Germany is trying to live up to its promise given to the United States, and that it had no intention of committing any unfriendly act when it decided for the new course of maritime warfare.

Questions Beyond Answer.

"Will Washington keep away from the fight between Germany and England, or has it an interest in preventing Germany from using its most effective weapon? Has Washington an interest to see the central powers destroyed and therefore will it enter the war on the side of the allies?"

"These are questions we cannot answer."

"It is obvious that Germany is prepared for all eventualities. And Germany must have been prepared for a possible break with the United States. What could be the profit for the United States if the central powers would be crushed by England? Our first interest is in the freedom of the high seas. Germany's war against England has in its first aim the freedom of the seas. From our experience we should know what the supremacy on the oceans by England would mean for us if the central powers are crushed."

"England will reign supreme economically over the whole world, and we will be only wage slaves. Shall we enter the war for such a future? A destroyed Europe offers no commercial profit for us. It would be wise for us not to mix into the wars in Europe, but keep our army and navy intact and assure ourselves of the good will of all the people of Europe, to be able after peace comes to have a say in the arrangements of peace, supported by our military and naval forces."

Promise Support to President.

The Chicago Jewish Times will say this morning: "President Wilson's answer to the haughty note of Germany is the courteous but firm reply of a gentleman to an inflated, reckless ruler who cannot win gracefully and will not lose gracefully. The country owes its unqualified and spontaneous support to him."

The Lithuanian Daily News Saturday gave a lengthy outline of the purpose of the German note. The paper declared that its effect on this country cannot yet be known, but that in any event it is the nationalities of America should stand behind President Wilson in a solid Americanism.

"In no other nation of the world has the Jewish people been given the liberty and freedom they have in America. There is no question at all concerning the loyalty of the Jewish citizens of Chicago and of the nation. The

Croatian Sokols Pledge 1,000 Men to Fight for U. S.

The Croatian Sokol of the Middle West, branch of the National Croatian Sokol, met last night at Sokol hall, Nineteenth street and Racine avenue, and after speeches sent the following telegram to President Wilson:

"The Croatian Sokols solemnly and unconditionally pledge their unqualified support and offer their forces in defense of the honor, right, and territory of our beloved country, the United States of America."

CHURCHES HUNG IN U. S. COLORS; SUPPORT WILSON

Chicago Pastors Pray for
Peace, but Assure President of War Backing.

BY THE REV. W. B. NORTON.

Flag decorated pulpits, the singing of America, telegrams and resolutions pledging support to the president, and fervent and patriotic sermons were full evidence yesterday that the ministers and churches of Chicago will stand back of the president and congress.

Hope that war might yet be averted was voiced and prayers for peace were everywhere offered, but there was but one determination—if war does come the nation will be a unit in making good pledges of the president to protect the rights of American citizens on sea or land.

At the Hyde Park Baptist church the

Rev. Charles W. Olney addressed the Sunday school on the symbolism of the flag and devoted his entire morning sermon to a discussion of the relation of the United States to the war situation. America was sung by the audience. J. F. Dickerson, secretary of the faculty of the University of Chicago, came to the church early and draped it with the stars and stripes.

"I did this," he said, "because my father preached with a flag on his pulpit preceding the civil war in a community where half his congregation were southern sympathizers."

Message Sent to President.

The Rev. John Timothy Stone, in behalf of the congregation of the Fourth Presbyterian church, sent a telegram to President Wilson pledging the prayer and sympathy of the church.

The belief that the present crisis would not eventuate in war was expressed by the Rev. Jacob Fister, who preached on the "Brotherhood of Man" in St. Paul's German Evangelical church, Orchard and Kaemper streets.

The Rev. F. W. Gonsalus preached at the Auditorium on "The Sword of the Lord and of Gideon," and declared America must help itself by adequate preparation.

Colors on Display.

The flag was displayed in the Hyde Park Presbyterian church, where the pastor, the Rev. Alexander Allison urged loyalty to the government, and in the First Methodist Episcopal church, Clark and Washington streets, where the pastor, the Rev. William Macafee, said there are times when we must not pray for peace alone, but for peace and righteousness. "America" was sung at each church.

THE ANNUAL ADVANCE SHOWING of SPRING SHOE-MODES

by
MARTIN & MARTIN
OPENS TODAY

This is the earliest showing of authentic models in America. These are the styles that women and men of fashion will really wear in the coming season—and the models that will set the standards of American shoe-making for Spring 1917. The position of

MARTIN & MARTIN

in the shoe trade of America is unique. As the largest retailers as well as manufacturers of exclusively fine shoes—and as the largest retail outlet for the genuinely fine products of other manufacturers—the shoe-modes made by and for Martin & Martin are a real expression of the fashion dictates of the most exclusive clientele in America.

Yet Martin & Martin shoes are the most economical shoes you can buy. They are priced upon the basis of wearing value alone. They are the *cheapest* shoes because they are the *best*.

SHOE ECONOMY

must be judged by the cost of shoes *per year*—not by the price per pair. It is true that Martin & Martin shoes cost more per pair than many other shoes, but it costs less per year to wear Martin & Martin shoes than any cheaper shoes. Thousands have tested this claim and found it true.

BUY SPRING SHOES NOW

It would be unwise to purchase anything but the new spring models if you need shoes now. The new models come in the weights you want for present or future wear. By purchasing now you will gain extra months of wear and will have the satisfaction of being perfectly shod in advance of those who wait.

HOSIERY, TOO.

MARTIN & MARTIN

FINE SHOES AND HOSIERY FOR
MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

326 Michigan Avenue, Chicago
1 East 35th Street, New York

(Those who cannot visit the stores buy satisfactorily by mail. Our fitting charts, simple, accurate, and easily used, will be sent upon request. Please address the Chicago store.)

DESKS

Largest stock
in the city;
all styles; all
sizes; all fin-
ishes; im-
mediate delivery.

CHAIRS, TOO

TELEPHONE RANDOLPH 5725

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TWO STORES:

11 and 15 North Wabash
43 and 45 South 5th Ave.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

17 to 25 No. State St., Through to Wabash Ave.

Extraordinary and Final Clearance

Entire Stock of Furs

Every Fur Coat and Fur Piece is to be sold this week. Considering the 25% advance on raw skins, these prices are little short of marvelous. For those who would save money on Furs, this is an exceptional opportunity that will not be repeated.

	Length	Originally	Now
Hudson Seal and Kolinsky Coat	45 inches	\$500.00	\$325.00
Hudson Seal and Skunk Coat	45 inches	400.00	275.00
Hudson Seal and Black Lynx Coat	45 inches	365.00	265.00
Hudson Seal and Skunk Coat	45 inches	325.00	225.00
Hudson Seal and Skunk Coat	45 inches	300.00	210.00
Hudson Seal and Skunk Coat	45 inches	285.00	200.00
Hudson Seal and Skunk Coat	45 inches	240.00	175.00
Hudson Seal and Skunk Coat	40 inches	200.00	130.00
Hudson Seal and Skunk Coat	40 inches	175.00	110.00
Hudson Seal Plain Coat	45 inches	275.00	165.00

Odd lot of Hudson Seal Coats, former prices \$125.00, \$130.00, \$145.00, \$150.00, \$165.00; to clear at..... **\$85.00**

	Length	Originally	Now
Near Seal Coats	40 inches	\$70.00	\$45.00
Natural Muskrat, Hudson Seal Trimmed	40 inches	85.00	55.00

Muffs, Scarfs and Sets

	Originally	Now		Originally	Now
Fisher Set	\$195.00	\$125.00	Odd lot of Skunk Muffs	\$20.00	\$10.00
Fitch Set	195.00	90.00	Odd lot of Hudson Seal Scarfs	35.00	10.00
Silver Pointed Fox Set	165.00	95.00	Odd lot of Hudson Seal Muffs	18.50	10.00
Natural Lynx Set	100.00	55.00	Odd lot of Hudson Seal Muffs	22.50	12.50
Cross Fox Set	175.00	115.00	Black Fox Muffs	35.00	15.00
Taupe Lynx Set	150.00	85.00	Black Fox Scarfs	27.50	15.00
Hudson Seal Shawl	165.00	100.00			
Skunk and Ermine Cape	200.00	150.00			
Skunk and Ermine Muff	75.00	50.00			

Furs Purchased in This Sale Cannot Be
Exchanged or Returned for Credit

FOUR METHODS BY WHICH GERMANY COULD ATTACK US

Economic War Is Considered Most Likely American Plan If Clash Comes.

BY A MILITARY EXPERT.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—In case of war between the United States and Germany, what form will the conflict take? Will there be an actual physical meeting of the armed forces of the two nations or will the conflict be wholly at long distance?

Assuming that England retains control of the seas, there are four ways in which Germany could attack the United States in addition to sinking American ships through the use of submarines. Those methods are:

1. Through the use of submarines of the U-53 type, which might penetrate into the inner New York, Philadelphia, or Boston harbors at night and cause untold damage to shipping before being chased away or sunk.
2. Through the fomenting of plots in Mexico against the United States and by the use of German gold to incite the Mexicans to deeds of violence along the border.
3. Through commerce raiders, which might break through the North Atlantic sea and create havoc in shipping along the Atlantic seaboard.
4. Through a separate peace with Japan by which Japan might be induced to attack the United States from the Pacific side or seize the Philippine Islands while the United States fleet is in the Atlantic.

First Most Feasible.

If Germany intends any offensive measures against the United States the first method would be by far the most feasible. The U-53 has demonstrated that a German submarine can slip into an American harbor without being seen until it chooses to make its presence known. It is also notorious that the United States has little defense against this kind of attack.

Of course, in the event of a declaration of war, all the harbors would be mined and a submarine would have to run the risk of striking a mine on its way into port. Then, too, United States destroyers would lead a mosquito fleet of vessels of all descriptions, from launches to tugboats and fishing vessels, which would prove an effective patrol.

Second Difficult Problem.

The second method through which Germany could attack the United States is the most delicate and difficult of all problems which army officers have been called on to meet. There is a natural antipathy in Mexico toward the "gringos" and it would not take much German gold to start a hundred plots in Mexico against the United States.

It is well known that there are many German agents in Mexico, who enjoy the confidence of all cliques and all factions. That these agents would start to work immediately against the United States is not doubted.

Raiders of Commerce.

The third method by which Germany might attack the United States—namely, through the use of commerce raiders—is not regarded as feasible to a great extent. It would be almost certain that these raiders would not dare travel otherwise than individually, for if they operated in numbers they would be extremely liable to attack by allied ships and by the United States naval forces.

If they should operate singly they could not cause a great deal of trouble in coastwise shipping until they would be discovered and sunk by the American patrol. Their only chance of doing great damage would be to operate as they have been—on the high seas—where they would take their chance, as they have been doing, on being sunk sooner or later by hostile ships.

Attack from Japan.

There are several difficulties in the way of the consummation of the fourth method of attack, namely,

Flat Feet, Broken Arches and Weak Ankles

CORRECTED BY

Larson's Anatomic Sta-Right Shoes



Do you suffer with pains in the small of your back or the calf of your legs, or do your nerves twitch in your lower limbs, have you pains in the insteps and ankles? Have you thought these were rheumatic pains? Thousands of people come to me each year that have thought they were rheumatic pains, but they are caused by torn ligaments, strained nerves and muscles in the instep or misplaced bones in the instep which are pushed out of place and cause a disturbance throughout the whole system. These pains are a warning that the arches are breaking, and unless given support flat feet will result. The Larson's Anatomic Sta-Right Shoes are re-enforced with steel plates at the instep—adjusted to meet the requirements of each individual.

Made to Measure, \$12 and \$15

With Plaster Cast, \$17 and \$19

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Chicago's Only Shoe Specialist

369 WEST MADISON STREET AT THE BRIDGE

PATRIOTISM

Chicago Turngemeinde, German Organization of Wide Membership, Pledges Loyalty to U. S. in Any Development.

At the concert yesterday in the North Side Turner hall by the Chicago Turngemeinde, one of the largest German organizations in the city, Baumann's band brought the audience to its feet with "The Star Spangled Banner." Cries of "More!" and loud stamping were silenced when the band played "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," in which the audience joined.

Ernest G. Kusawurm, president, said: "On behalf of the Chicago Turngemeinde I wish to say that its members are all American citizens or have declared their intention of becoming citizens."

"All are for the United States, first, last, and all the time. While they would regret a war with Germany, yet, if the die is cast, they will, as all loyal citizens, stand by the president and the United States."

through a separate peace treaty with Japan on the part of Germany.

Japan's navy, on which she would be compelled to depend in any conflict with the United States, is not as large as the navy of the United States, and for that reason, under ordinary circumstances, Japan could never be expected to attack the United States without assurance of actual aid from another first class power.

As a matter of fact, there could be no worse time than the present for Japan to attack the United States.

What United States Would Do. In general there are two methods by which the United States could use its power against Germany. These are:

1. By the actual use of the army and navy of the United States, to be joined with the military forces of the allies in bringing Germany to her knees.
2. By the use of the economic forces of the United States to aid the allies.

In bringing about a speedy termination of the war. The advice of military experts, both in and out of the United States, is against the former. The standing army of the United States is palpably small, and if it could be sent to Europe in its entirety could take over probably a mile of trenches, which would not compensate for the trouble in transporting the troops to Europe. In the second place it would take more than a year, and probably closer to two years, to train and equip an army in the United States of sufficient size to make a dent in European battlefields. It is expected that the war will be over before that.

Use of the Navy.

As regards the navy, there is more chance that it might be used in the war. The allies' navies retain control of the seas, despite the raids of German submarines. The German fleet dare not show itself in the North sea for a decisive battle with the British fleet, so the United States navy could do nothing to the surface control which the allies already exercise over the seas.

However, the British might be enabled, through the use of the American fleet, to recall all the ships which they now have in the Atlantic and Pacific adjacent to America and leave the work of patrolling these waters to the American navy. If such were done, the British would have at least thirty or forty more ships available for submarine hunting purposes about the British Isles.

Banker for Other Countries. It is regarded as much more probable that the United States would lend her economic forces to the allies as the best means to defeat Germany. All the forces of the government could be mustered to aid in sending vast quantities of munitions of war to the allies which would relieve much of the strain on the allied manufacturers.

The United States, being the richest nation on earth, also could be expected to act as a banker for the other countries and lend her immense financial resources toward a speedy termination of the war.

This seems to be the course the United States would pursue in the event of war with Germany, and all students of the war are agreed that this course would be the most effective that could be pursued.

GUARDSMEN AND POLICE JOIN TO BAR OUTBREAKS

Militia and police officials of Chicago are working together to guard against possible clashes growing out of anti-German sentiment.

Chief of Police Schuetzler yesterday ordered 100 policemen kept on reserve in the various districts, with instructions to quell instantly any condition threatening trouble.

Gov. Lowden directed Brig. Gen. D. Jack Foster, commander of the First brigade, Illinois national guard, to cooperate with the police department and to confer immediately with officials of the German consulate as to protective measures. Gov. Lowden took this step at the request of the department of state at Washington.

Advices from Springfield late last night assert no indication has been received thus far looking toward mobilization of the state militia.

The Chicago branch of the federal secret service is taking up the task of

protecting government property and American citizens from the possibility of injury by "unneutral persons." With extra agents on the way, Hinton G. Clabaugh, chief of the local bureau, was in his office in the federal building from 9 o'clock yesterday morning until late last night. In spite of Mr. Clabaugh's silence, it became known that his office is receiving "tips." All "unneutral" statements which the federal agents are able to get track of are being investigated.

Swedish Club Members Pledge Wilson Loyalty

The board of directors of the Swedish Club of Chicago, an organization of 800 members, met in special session early yesterday morning and, after a discussion on the German-American breach, forwarded the following telegram to President Wilson: "While hoping for peace, the Swedish Club of Chicago tenders you its unqualified support for any measures necessary to guard the honor and safety of the nation."

Today—Under the Provision of the FEDERAL RESERVE LAW this strong National Bank

Is able to offer its protection and services to the Savers of Chicago

Your account is welcome Whether it is \$1.00 or \$1,000

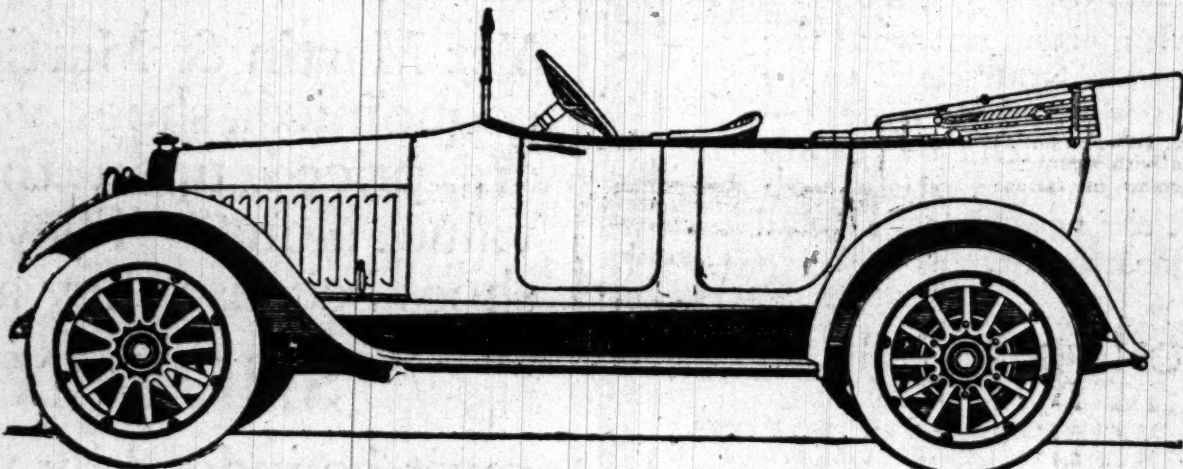
Deposits made on or before February 13th draw interest at 3% from February 1st

Savings Dept. Open Mondays Until 8 P. M.

NATIONAL CITY BANK of Chicago

S. E. Corner Dearborn and Monroe Streets (Ground Floor) DAVID R. FORGAN President A Convenient Location for Your Savings Account

Now \$1090
AFTER MARCH 1st, \$1250
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CHALMERS SIX-30

The Highest-Grade Low-Priced Six-Cylinder Car

Built for those who want a thoroughly reliable, powerful, six-cylinder car at a reasonable price.

Wanted in every county—in every township—in America.

No other car so perfectly fits the needs of many thousands of buyers.

It has size, beauty, power. It is economical and dependable. It can be bought at a moderate price.

Chalmers Style

Chalmers design, finish and accessories always have been beyond criticism.

The name of Chalmers stands always for a car of beauty. There is grace and harmony in every line and curve. Chalmers upholstery, tops and trimmings are goodness clear through.

No car at a less price approaches its charm. Few, even at much higher prices equal it.

Every Chalmers owner is proud of his car.

Chalmers Comfort

Smoothly elastic springs—built with costly vanadium steel—unbreakable in ordinary use, and unexcelled for luxurious riding.

Cushions firm, yet soft as eider down. Wide, ease-inducing seats. Ample room for even the tallest and longest.

A balance that exquisitely swings with the contour of the road, yet holds it with a grip of steel.

Windshield just right; glove-fitting top and curtains; doors that don't rattle and joints that don't squeak.

Chalmers Performance

Scores of gold, silver and bronze trophies adorn the reception room at the Chalmers factory. They were won for speed, for hill-climbing, for endurance and economy.

In 1916 Chalmers cars won in recent events—Pike's Peak hill climb—record run from Chicago to New York—famous Giant's Despair climbing classic—and other convincing road performances.

To drive a Chalmers is a constant pleasure. The motor is a giant in velvet clothing—its smoothness and power delight all users.

In city-traffic slowness or at arrow-speed along the open road the Chalmers is supreme.

Chalmers Economy and Dependability

Economy begins with the price of the car. It is needless to pay more than the Chalmers price.

Upkeep is satisfyingly low. The car is economical of fuel and easy on tires. A Chalmers always can be depended upon to meet any conditions of roads or weather.

Present Prices

Two-passenger Roadster, \$1070
Five " Touring Car, 1090
(All f.o.b. Detroit)

Seven-passenger Touring Car, \$1350

Sedan, 1850

James Levy Motors Co.
Michigan Avenue at 23rd Street
Phone Calumet 4628



To the People of Chicago

Shall we allow the United States to be dragged into the European quarrel on either side in this last desperate stage of the fighting?

We have not borne the brunt of the battle and we have no more the right than the desire to step in when the combatants are exhausted.

What we can achieve on that field will win nothing for humanity, and for us neither profit nor glory, for our adversaries have nothing that we want and their strength is already gone.

The outrage against international right offered by Germany is her final frantic stand in a blinding fight. And we have in this policy of the central empires simply an extreme example of the madness of war when it is fought to the last ditch.

The president and the congress of the United States ought to continue to bend every effort of their being to prevent this desperate fighting of the central empires from dragging us into that conflict.

They ought to use every expedient of diplomacy and economic pressure to bring the belligerents into a conference.

They ought to recognize that this is a crisis which affects the interests of every neutral nation.

They ought, therefore, not only to consult the neutral governments, but to act in this crisis conjointly with them as the spokesmen of mankind.

The congress ought to debate earnestly and with the utmost deliberation the question whether it would not be better for this country to adjust its commerce to any war zone declared by any of the belligerents in these last frantic days of the war than to be dragged dishonorably into the very conclusion of it because her own selfish interests are injured. No matter what disasters may fall upon our shipping in the war zone, they ought to debate that question at length before taking any belligerent action.

Any chance to win even military glory and honor for the republic in this war is long gone. We can only win the hatred of one group of belligerents and the jealousy and suspicion of the other. Our glory and our virtue lie in our having with independent and magnanimous courage withheld our hand from the quarrel of the world, and stood firmly for the ideals of friendship and civilized understanding. That way, and that way only, lies honor and greatness in the future for our republic.

Petition your president and your congressmen to employ every source of intelligence and resolution and patience, and all the time they may require, no matter what provocations arise, to keep this country from an ignominious eleventh hour participation in a struggle for mastery which is not her own.

And, at the last extreme moment, if it comes, demand that they submit to the people, in a referendum, the question whether we shall engage in war to protect our right to enter a war zone, or whether we shall withhold ourselves absolutely from this final disastrous and never-to-be-ended entanglement in the imperialistic politics of Europe.

If you want to spread this point of view widely over the country send money at once to emergency office, Room 1034, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and it will be used for nothing else.

AMOS R. E. PINCHOT
RANDOLPH S. BOURNE
MAX EASTMAN
PAUL U. KELLOGG
WINTHROP D. LANE

TAKES MEASURES TO PUT RED CROSS ON WAR FOOTING

Central Committee Calls on Chapters to Prepare for "Developments."

Washington, D. C., Feb. 4.—Measures to put the American Red Cross on a footing for active war relief "in view of present events and possible developments" were ordered today by the society's headquarters here.

The 265 chapters throughout the country were directed to organize first aid classes, prepare for assembling hospital equipment and surgical supplies, list volunteer doctors and nurses, and take any other steps necessary to insure complete preparedness for relief work.

Urges Early Preparation.
The circular order sent to the chapters read as follows:

"In view of present events and possible developments, the central committee desires each chapter immediately to make adequate preparation to carry out the work for which the Red Cross is chartered by congress. Call a meeting of the executive committee at once. Make tentative arrangements capable of quick completion for roomy, centrally located headquarters and equipment for same.

"If not already active, appoint the following committees: Finance, hospital garments and surgical supplies, comfort bags, packing and shipping, publicity and information, motor service, appoint committee on cooperation with outside organizations which should begin work at once.

Get Volunteers Enrolled.
The names and addresses of all volunteers, assigning as far as possible to the above committees. For information concerning courses of instruction for lay women, inquire of the bureau of nursing service, Washington. Refer graduate nurses to the same bureau. Doctors volunteering should be referred to Washington.

"Men wishing to volunteer for service should take first aid courses, and the possibility of organizing sanitary training detachments should be taken up at once.

Campaign to Win Public.
Present to the public the vital importance of a large supporting chapter membership and appoint a special committee to conduct an aggressive membership enrollment. Detailed instructions will be sent as needs develop.

"The central committee asks prompt acknowledgment by letter or telegram of these instructions, giving an outline of your preparation. Call freely on headquarters for full cooperation, since the

Swiss Consul Ready to Act for German Subjects Here



Arnold Holinger

ARNOLD HOLINGER, dean of foreign consuls in Chicago, and his youthful chancellor, Henry Nussli, are the two men to whom many thousands of Germans and German-Americans in Chicago will look to for representation, upon the expected departure of Baron Kurt von Reibnitz, the German consul.

Mr. Holinger, who was born in Baselland, a northern canton in German speaking Switzerland, has lived in Chicago forty-nine years. His district comprises Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Iowa.

Mr. Nussli, the active chancellor of the consulate, was born in Aachen, in the southeastern or French speaking province of Switzerland. For the last three years he has been second in charge of the consulate, and is considered the next vice consul.

Both Mr. Holinger and Mr. Nussli are citizens of two countries, and this they proudly assert is the status of all Swiss born Americans. By a treaty between the United States and Switzerland, Swiss born American citizens are permitted to retain citizenship in their native country without invalidating their American citizenship.

The Swiss consulate is in rooms 301 to 306, Lumberman's Exchange, at 11 South La Salle street, adjoining the business offices of the real estate and mortgage banking firm of A. Holinger & Co.

central committee, realizing the opportunity of service to the country, bespeaks every effort for complete and thorough organization for possible needs."

MEET HERE TUESDAY.
In response to a telegram from the Washington headquarters of the American Red Cross John J. O'Connor, director of the Chicago chapter, yesterday communicated by telephone with all members of the board of directors and arranged a meeting for Tuesday afternoon at the Merchants' Loan and Trust company.

The board is composed of A. A. Sprague II, chairman; James Simpson, John W. Scott, Homer A. Stillwell, Orson Smith, Marquis Eaton, and John W. Champion, secretary. The directors will consider the international situation, the war possibility, and formulate plans for the mobilization of the personnel and resources of the Chicago chapter in case of emergency.

AMERICAN SHIP OFF LIVERPOOL

New York, Feb. 4.—P. A. S. Franklin, president of the International Mercantile Marine, owners of the American line, announced tonight that the steamship Philadelphia, which passed Pastnet at 11 o'clock last night, was expected to arrive at Liverpool tomorrow morning. The vessel is proceeding slowly, he said, because of a broken propeller.

"DIVINE SARAH" PAYS RESPECTS TO BERNSTORFF

Hot Springs, Ark., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Sarah Bernhardt tonight expressed the hope that when Count von Bernstorff leaves this country for home he will be forced to sail on an unmarked ship and take chances on becoming a victim of a German submarine.

"I hope the severing of diplomatic relations will not bring on actual war with Germany," Mme. Bernhardt said. "I do not want to see the American people dragged into war."

Germany has played its last card. Its submarine warfare will array the world against it. Then those officers responsible for the war will be forced to sue for peace and will have the excuse for the German people that Germany could not whip the world."

Americans Home Via Spain.
LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company wires that if Americans are forced by developments to depart from Germany they probably will journey by way of Switzerland and Spain, not via Denmark.

Fire Ruins 5 Story Plant of F. O. Weydell Company

Flames swept through a five story brick building at 224 South Jefferson street, occupied by F. O. Weydell, a pattern manufacturing concern, last night, and threatened to spread to the Otis elevator company building and the Beardsley Chandler company plant. Fanned by a strong wind, an hour after the first alarm the Weydell building had been destroyed. No one was in it so the blaze was unknown.

The loss was from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

Daughters of 1812 Send Support Pledge to Wilson

The National society, United States Daughters of 1812, sent the following telegram yesterday to President Wilson: "The National society, United States Daughters of 1812, standing like their ancestors for freedom and justice, pledge to you their support and personal services to the government in this national crisis."

URGE WILSON TO PRESERVE PEACE

New York, Feb. 4.—Representatives of German, Austrian, and Hungarian societies and fraternities, with a membership of 100,000, after a meeting here tonight sent a telegram to President Wilson in which they said that, "having sworn unqualified loyalty and allegiance to this country and its president, we pray and beg of you to make every effort to preserve peace."

A second message, to be sent to members of congress as well as the president by the individual organizations, reads:

"We sincerely hope and pray you will make every effort to keep the United States out of war. Let the warning of George Washington to keep out of European entanglements and the prophetic utterance of Ulysses S. Grant, 'Let us have peace, be your guiding star.'"

Ticket Scalper Hits Policeman.
Homer Rokaab, 30 years old, 1135 Rokeby street, a salesman, was arrested in front of the Illinois theater last night for ticket scalping.

Revell & Co.

"STANDARD" Desks

The Superior Quality of the famous "Standard" Desks is not a matter of accident.

It is the result of years of painstaking effort. These desks are built by desk specialists who know the needs of business men.

They are produced in the largest desk factory in the world—factory with high efficiency methods and a large output.

Maximum production means minimum cost—the best for the money.

Let Your Next Desk Be a "Standard"

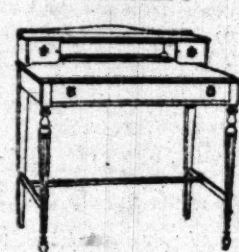
Wabash Ave. Alexander H. Revell & Co. Adams St.

MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY

INTERIOR DECORATIONS & FURNISHINGS

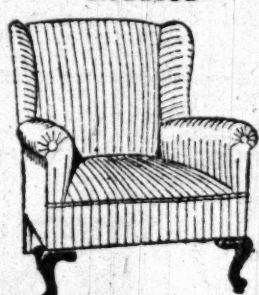
THE FEBRUARY SALE OF FURNITURE

Living Room and Library Furniture



Solid mahogany Writing Table, 34 in. wide, \$15

Upholstered Chairs and Rockers Radically Reduced



This Chair at \$12 is one of 60 pieces covered with tapestries, velours or denims in various colors.

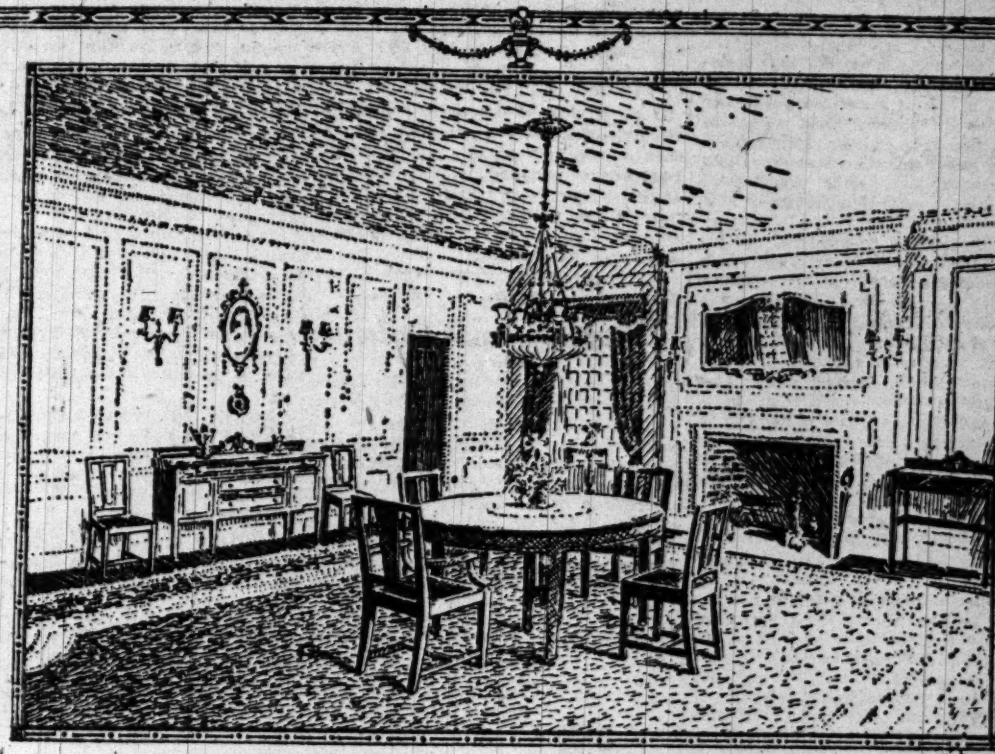


This Rocker at \$12 is but representative of the odd pieces.

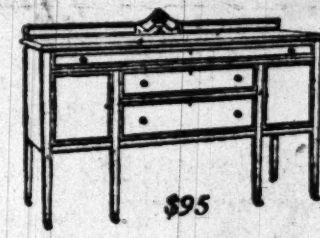


Old ivory reed fibre Fireside Rocker, upholstered spring seat, \$16.75

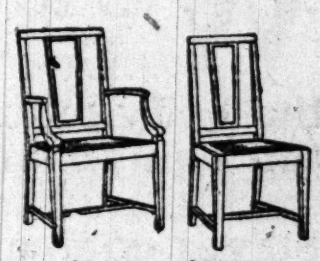
Eighth Floor.



Exquisite Inlaid Mahogany Sheraton Dining Room Set, \$325



\$95



\$21

\$13.50 ea.



\$39

HOMES which have aspired to the possession of a truly beautiful and classic set of mahogany Dining Room Furniture have here an opportunity to obtain an especially choice Set at a most decided advantage in price.

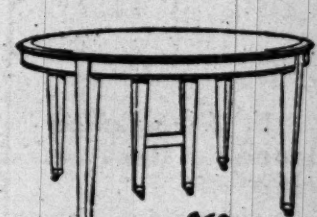
Connoisseurs of fine Period Furniture unhesitatingly pronounce this to be one of the most exquisite examples of Sheraton design at its best—a design that for classic simplicity and delicate refinement has never been surpassed.

It is because of the enduring satisfaction of original Sheraton designs, unimpaired by the whims of a commercialized demand which unfortunately marred some of his later work, that there is now, after one hundred years, a genuine appreciation of the true genius of Sheraton and a revival of interest in the true Sheraton furniture.

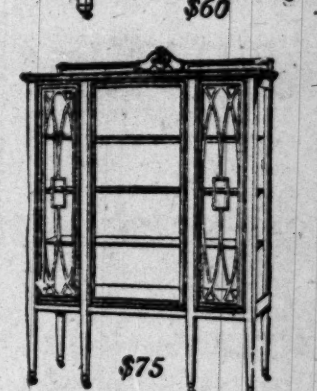
The Set consists of Dining Table, Sideboard, China Cabinet, Serving Table, Arm Chair, and five Dining Chairs. The price of the Set, complete, is, during this sale, \$325.

The pieces sold separately are priced as is shown under illustrations.

Eighth Floor.

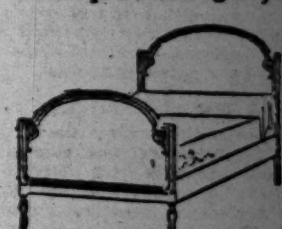


\$60

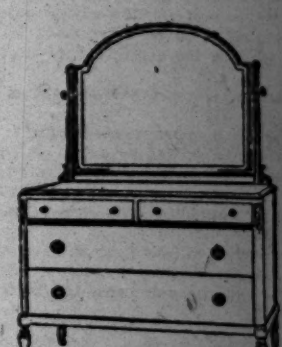


\$75

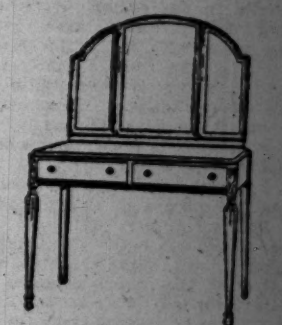
An Exclusive Design in Beautifully Figured Antique Mahogany



Twin or full size Beds, each, \$50



Gracefully designed Dresser, \$73



Beautifully finished Toilet Table \$47



Chest of Drawers, \$58

Ninth Floor.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

The February Sale of Dinnerware and Stemware



THIS is a store event with a twofold object—

First, to introduce in comprehensive displays the season's new patterns—second, to offer our patrons, especially those who always await this event, the opportunity to choose again from our regular stock designs at price-savings of first consequence.

Among the price advantages are—

Open Stock Dinnerware at 10% Discount

This includes china and porcelain dinnerware in a wide price range and many attractive decorations are offered at a reduction of ten per cent from present low prices.

Complete Breakfast and Dinnerware Sets of Various Combinations

Breakfast sets of 31 pieces at \$3.75 complete—decorated in neat border design with gold edge, on semi-porcelain.

Dinner sets of 106 pieces at \$18.50 complete—several border decorations in new shapes of domestic semi-porcelain, with gold line edge.

French china set of 106 pieces at \$50 complete—another new design, in a floral and lace border effect, with gold edge and handles.

Dinner sets of 100 pieces at \$32.50 complete—of French china in border design, with gold treated handles.

Gold band sets of 106 pieces at \$40 complete—a limited number of the famous Queen Louise shape china, with gold band and full gold handles.

Discontinued Dinnerware Greatly Reduced

Several thousand pieces, comprising all items usually found in a set, are priced for a speedy clearance. China and semi-porcelain dinnerware in a variety of designs and shapes, at a wide price range is to be found in this assortment.

Priced According to Article and Decoration

At 10c, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1 to \$5 Each

Table Stemware, Extensive Assortments, at 20% Reduction

These lines comprise open stock designs, which may be purchased in any quantity and replenished during the season. The reduction of 20% from the regular prices is a special feature of the February Sale and includes, for the first time, our present assortments of Libbey blown glassware.

1000 Dozens of Table Stemware at \$3 Dozen

Thin blown, crystal glass, decorated in light cut daisy pattern. Tall footed sherberts, \$3 dozen. Water goblets, \$3 dozen. Low footed sherberts, \$3 dozen.

500 "Heisey" Water Pitchers, 60c

This well known make, of heavy fire polished glass, is always in demand. These pitchers come in the half gallon size, tankard shape, Colonial design. They are attractively priced, 60c each.

"Heisey" Finger Bowls and Plates, \$1.50 Dozen Complete

A very special value in a colonial shape in the "petite" size, offered at a remarkably low price, one dozen plates and one dozen bowls for \$1.50.

Fifth Floor, North.

Furniture Reupholstering Special Reductions During February on All Orders

All fabrics appropriate for this purpose may be obtained at reduced prices. Special mention is made of a lot of 2500 remnants suitable for small reupholstery work—at from 25c to \$5 each.

Final Clearance—Lace Curtains—Odd lots and discontinued patterns.

1000 yards Canterbury Cretonnes, 50 inches wide, in hand blocked cotton and warp prints—priced below wholesale cost—\$1.50 yard.

3000 Rolls of Wall Paper—Correct in style—dependable in quality—adapted to any room in the house—sharply reduced to 35c a roll.

Fifth Floor.



24th February Sale of Dinner Sets

There are hundreds of attractive patterns offered at substantial reductions. Sets from \$15 to \$500.

At \$15—English Semi-Porcelain Sets. At \$19.75—American Semi-Porcelain Sets, with conventional borders and coin gold handles.

At \$25—French China Set, decorated with conventional border and Dresden sprays.

At \$30—Maddock's English Dinner Sets in beautiful black and gold border decoration.

At \$50—Fine Imported China Sets with coin gold band and full gold handles.

A Great Variety of French China Sets in beautiful decorations at \$40—\$45—\$50.

English China Dinner Sets from such well known factories as Royal Doulton, Copeland, Royal Worcester, Aynsley, Wedgwood and Crecent—all at great reductions.

Second Floor.

Reduced Prices on Soumac Loom-Tufted Rugs

In February Sale

From among the many popular patterns in our stocks of these beautiful Domestic Rugs we have selected several for reductions.

2 1/2 x 6	\$6	6 0 x 9 0	\$35	9 0 x 15 0	\$73.50
3 0 x 5 3	9	8 3 x 10 6	\$2.50	10 6 x 13 6	83
4 6 x 7 6	20	9 0 x 12 0	\$6.50	11 3 x 15 0	92

Third Floor.

Clearance of Antiques

RADICAL reductions have been made on a number of rare pieces gathered by our representatives from out-of-the-way corners of the world:

CARVED FURNITURE
DECORATED GLASS
FABRICS
CHINA
METAL WARE

Second Floor.

February Sale of Shades

Entire Stock of Fabric, Wicker and Paper Lamp and Candle Shades at Great Discounts During February.

Special reductions are also given on all fabric Shades made to order during this month.

In connection with the sale of Shades we offer several special values in complete Lamps, made specially for this event—among them the one illustrated for \$10, complete.

It is a solid mahogany, 2-light Lamp, with 18-inch silk shade.

The quality and beauty of the designs in this event have brought greatly increased interest yearly.



\$10

Second Floor.

GERMAN MOVE IS HELD LIKELY TO PROLONG WAR

Northern France Hardest Hit
If America Enters—Russia
Looms as Problem.

BY NORMAN HAPGOOD.

(Copyright, 1917, by Norman Hapgood.)
LONDON, Feb. 4.—Germany's reputation of the Sussex agreement will probably prolong the war by convincing the world that it must be punished thoroughly, in order to discredit the oligarchy that recognizes no laws or treaties.

I have just received conclusive information that the food situation in Germany is serious, especially in the cities. The poor are selling their meat tickets to the rich, as they have no money to pay for meat. Doubtless this condition induced the submarine decision. Germany expects to starve England in from three to six months, or lose the war. If America enters, Germany probably will decide to feed Belgium itself. It can do so several months with the commission food now on hand, the Belgian crops, and by using up all the live stock.

The greatest sufferer will be northern France, where starvation is inevitable, as there are no crops. The hope for peace by negotiation is now vastly diminished and the most important military and political question of the moment is the situation in Russia.

A War of Endurance.

For many months after the struggle began we Americans were busy studying war maps with little colored pins stuck in them, especially on the western front. We not only measured kilometers but we dreamed of decisive battles like Tannenberg, Poltava, Hastings, and Waterloo. Gradually we have come to believe that machine guns, trenches, and huge numbers have made such decisive victories impossible, and that the outcome of the war is to be determined by one side standing the strain longer than the other.

A famous German soldier said in conversation: "This is a most unsatisfactory war. It will not be settled by arms. It will be settled by the distress of civilian populations; by the way the people are affected by Zeppelins, submarines, and the blockade." It will be remembered that near the beginning Hindenburg said: "Victory will fall to the side with the strongest nerves."

Dardanelles a Problem.

The hardest problem of the peace settlement is going to be the arrangement about the Straits of Constantinople. Since the death of Rasputin, the hope for reorganization and greater efficiency of Russia in the spring and summer fighting has become much greater among those who know the Russian situation. The inside information brought here by men returning from Russia shows that the popular enthusiasm over the removal of Rasputin was even greater than could be guessed by published reports.

As I cabled last week, the outlook against the old system is not connected with political theory. It is the desire to have supplies reach the army and the people and to make victory easier.

If it is in the future going to seem necessary for individual nations to have armed forces to protect trade, then the problem that the world, and primarily Germany, Russia, and England, face in the near east is indeed a hard one. Some Americans are so well informed about this region, and the United States has had so much to do with advancing civilization there, through missionaries and through such institutions as Roberts college and Constantinople college, that it is by no means beyond the possibilities that our country may help in the ultimate improvement of the tangled problem of great trade routes, and even in the government of this most critical strategic center.

Wilson Speech Factor.

The chance that the settlement, when it comes, will be one of reason rather than of appetite, and the covetous chance that the neutrals will be taken to

TEUTON-AMERICANS

Census and Immigration Bureau Figures Show One-eighth of People in America Are of Germanic Extraction.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—(Special.)—Nearly one-eighth of the population of the United States comprises natives of Germany, Austria, and Hungary and the children of such natives. The latest census and immigration bureau figures show a total of 11,677,000 persons of such extraction in the United States; 1,075,631 had been naturalized in 1910. The detailed figures follow:

	Germany	Austria	Hungary
Born abroad	1,501,181	1,174,924	486,000
Both parents born abroad	1,511,967	709,070	121,000
One parent born abroad	1,600,000	117,565	12,568
Foreign born white male citizens, 21 years and over:			
Total	1,775,667	609,267	855,844
Naturalized	689,007	149,214	26,610
First naturalization papers filed	92,000	58,000	25,750
Aliens	157,103	849,200	175,513
Citizenship status not stated	170,657	81,450	18,900
Immigration statistics from 1910 to 1916, inclusive:			
Arrivals from			
Germany	141,856	452,921	445,429
Returned from			
this country	22,700	108,100	159,217

have an interest in the arrangements, have undoubtedly been increased by the world-wide discussions of the president's request for clarification.

When I speak of a decided possibility that American opinion may count for much in the final Balkan, Dardanelles, and Asia Minor solution, I am speaking of a date probably some considerable distance away; probably, though no man can tell.

As to the straits themselves, outside of absolute Russian ownership, which would require a very complete victory, and which is, moreover, opposed by a large party in Russia, there are three general possibilities: (1) Expulsion of the Turk, internationalization and balanced control; (2) internationalization with Russian responsibility predominating; and (3) the Turk remaining in Constantinople, but still further shackled, so that internationalization of the future may be a reality, not the force it has been in the past.

The arguments that will decide whether the control will be more or less evenly exercised by the powers or predominantly by Russia, if such an arrangement is made at all, are simple. One side believes that if the government is diffused the Germans will have the most efficient influence and will in fact be likely to control. The other side believes that if Russia has the principal responsibility she will herself become a danger, through some kind of excessive tendency.

Russia or Germany?

The views of Englishmen about the relative dangers to the British empire from German present imperialism and from Russia's future power differ, of course, but I think the chances are that the attitude which will prevail, and will make peace impossible until after the spring offensive, is the following: "If Russia can expand commercially

In the panelled lounge of the quiet club—

—FALL MAIL—



A Shilling in London A Quarter here

THE HUB Henry C. Lytton & Sons

N. E. Corner State and Jackson



Why Wait and
Be Forced to Pay
Higher Prices
When You Can
Buy Shoes
Like These
at \$4.85

You know prices are advancing all along the line, leathers included. If you buy shoes here now you can save as much as fifty per cent.

Other Shoes for Men and Young Men
reduced for clearance to \$3.85 & \$5.85

Main Floor

U. S. INDUSTRIES READY TO EQUIP NATION FOR WAR

Vast Increase in Manufactures
Results from Demands of
Armies in Europe.

BY MARK WATSON.

New York, Feb. 4.—(Special.)—The United States faces tonight the gravest possibilities, equipped in private industries as never before for the furnishing of armaments and of almost everything which can be needed. In certain finishing processes, notably aeroplanes, the resources of this country are still far behind those of Great Britain and France, but the gap is being lessened gradually.

For the purpose of knowing America's resources for supplying military needs in case of war, with a view to quick mobilization at need, there was appointed some months ago a novel committee, headed by Thomas A. Edison. This board is reported ready to meet in Washington at any time. That it has 30,000 corporations, each doing \$100,000 business a year, listed has been announced. The data available is unofficial, except for that concerned with exports, which were issued by the department of commerce.

Manufactures Vastly Increased.
The significant part of these figures, aside from their overwhelming size, is that the exports are obviously our output in excess of our domestic consumption requirements.

Thus it is more or less interesting to know that whereas in 1914 we sold boots and shoes worth \$18,000,000, in 1916 we sent, mainly to Europe, \$47,000,000 worth. It is even more interesting, from the viewpoint of industrial preparedness, to know that in 1916 we sold abroad footwear for 23,000,000 pairs of feet.

But we are prepared for the turning out of rifles and hand grenades as well. The federal government armaments are actually negligible when the resources of the private munition plants are taken into consideration.

Filling Huge Arms Contracts.
A merger was effected of the old Rem-

ington Arms company and the United Metallic Cartridge company, the consolidation carrying through the completion of the construction of the vast plant at Bridgeport, which alone is able to put out more small arms than formerly all the American plants combined could make. It is now working on a \$4,000,000 contract for Russia.

The Du Pont Powder company enlarged its plants in Wilmington, Del., and at Haskell, Wayne, and Pompton Lake, near Paterson, N. J. It took a little plant south of the Potomac, which had been employing 250 men, and transformed it into an industrial city with 30,000 on the payroll.

At New Britain, Conn., the American Hardware company's plant, which had been turning out household and shop utensils and fixtures, suddenly opened an important side line of special parts in military equipment. The "side line" has become the dominant part of the business.

The Westinghouse company employs 8,000 in its Springfield and Chicopee factories in the manufacture of small arms alone.

More Submarines Being Built.

The Lake Torpedo Boat company has grown so swiftly under its European contracts that it is now building seven submarines for the United States navy. The Submarine Boat corporation, successor to the old Electric Boat company, is an important addition to the shipyards.

There has been no development more thrilling than that of the Bethlehem Steel company, which now has a capacity far greater than that of the Krupp works at Essen, hitherto the great ordnance factories of the world.

The department of commerce has issued its detailed figures only through eleven months of 1916 in comparison with 1914, they show an almost incredible advance in our excess output of munitions. Here are some of the more striking advances:

Pistols	4,003,000	\$3,445,000
Revolvers	7,807,000	\$90,032,000
Cooper	110,115,000	\$26,464,000
Brass	5,822,000	\$26,144,000
Acids	526,000	\$2,086,000
Steel bars (billets)	6,437,000	\$29,537,000
Aeroplanes	8,045,000	\$4,002,000
Automobiles	26,220,000	\$1,491,000
Wire	7,617,000	\$6,428,000

Ready to Supply Own Needs.

The figures are suggestive of what has taken place in other industries which could not be so closely identified with the actual movement of the troops. The fact that five times as many railway cars have been shipped abroad had, for example, no distant relation; that cotton manufactures nearly tripled, that wool manufactures quadrupled, that leather manufactures as a whole rose from \$184,000,000 to \$777,000,000—all these show that the war has done to put this country in a position to supply its own needs should they arise.

This is the second chapter in the Series of Important Announcements concerning the swift development of Big Coming Events in the affairs of this growing Chicago Company—makers of "THE CHICAGO-MADE CAR."

—D. S. Co.

DREXEL

WE are authorized to announce that the Drexel Motor Car Corporation has acquired the body-building plant of the Staver Company—consisting of its full equipment, machinery and materials, as well as valuable contracts for future delivery of materials that were ordered by the Staver company months and months ago and at prices 10% to 50% below present wholesale market prices.

The Drexel Corporation has also leased the additional space (some 30,000 square feet) occupied by the Staver body-building plant, giving them a total of approximately 125,000 square feet of floor space. In addition to manufacturing its own motors, the company will therefore in future manufacture its own bodies—and at quite a saving.

This is important news to all Drexel stockholders—and prospective stockholders; and is another strong link in the success-chain that is being deliberately and surely welded by this young giant among industrial enterprises.

A sharp advance in the price of the stock of the company is imminent; and if you hope to obtain Drexel stock at the present low price of \$10 per share, you want to hurry. Send for the full facts. Write your name in below margin and mail.

DREXEL SALES CO., Inc.

SOLE FISCAL AGENTS

CHICAGO:

820-21-22 Lumber Exchange Building

NEW YORK:
1750 Broadway



MILWAUKEE:
600-05 Railway Exchange Bldg.

Drexel Sales Co.—Send full particulars to

(Address) Tr. 2-3

PEOPLE WHO'VE DONE US DIRT:
Maids.BOXERS READY
TO FIGHT FOR
YANKEE HONORLocal Pug Colony Talks of
Army Drill Instead of
Padded Mitts.

BY JOHN ALCOCK.

War talk has stirred up Chicago's boxing colony. Should Germany force war upon the United States the call for volunteers would find many knights of the ring ready to hasten to their country's aid. Diplomatic developments of yesterday were the sole topic of conversation around loop fight headquarters and at arcade gym more than a dozen lancers announced they would volunteer should war come.

Ed Howard, otherwise Howard Carr, announced himself ready for the call to arms. He was willing to be man-of-war, a bridgehead of a few months, a term, he proclaimed himself ready.

Goodman Now a Soldier.

Franklin every boxer in the gymnasium felt the same way about the war. Among them were Epke Kallander, Jimmie Walsh, Sam Langford, and at least a dozen others.

There was no levity in the talk of the boxers. An outside might even have been a word of ring expertise.

Some of the most famous persons in the world have been drilled through the first principles of the manual of arms.

Some thought it would be a good idea to enlist in a body should the worst come.

"Halt! Pot! Shimera."

A single company, including only the boxers named above, would be a real fighting unit. As stated, Howard Carr is a German. Ever Hammer is a Swede.

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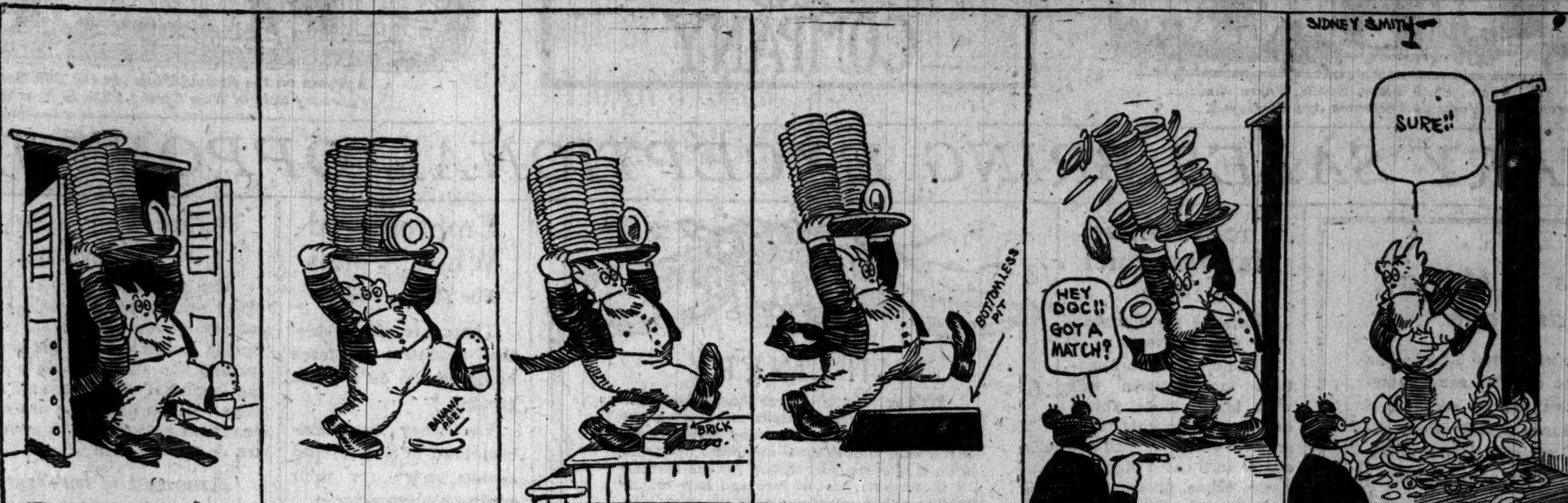
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"It's a Hard World," the New Skater Says

OLD DOC YAK—HE'D GIVE THE SHIRT OFF HIS BACK.

Exhaust
Echoes
by Sheppard Baker

THE talk of war lends added interest to automobile affairs. Probably the most important announcement to come within the past few weeks, so far as the army is concerned with the automobile industry, will have to do with details of the light truck which Henry Ford is getting ready to build. It will cost, probably about \$500 and may prove as much of a revolution among trucks as the Ford car was among passenger vehicles.

Prof. E. M. Lockwood, head of the Sheffield scientific school of Yale university, is authority for the statement that two-thirds of the power loss between your engine and the rear wheels of your car is caused by the tires. If you run your engine and the rear wheels of your car, you will find that the power loss is about 25 percent more than the power loss in the engine itself.

What we really want, he declares, is a tire in which internal friction has been eliminated—which will bend and straighten out again without producing any more heat than does a steel spring in the same process.

A twelve cylinder Kissel has made its appearance in Chicago. It has been shown privately at the local Kissel branch and will undergo certain severe tests before it is placed on the market.

A recapitulation of auto show week indicates that eight absolutely new cars were revealed to the public in Chicago during that time. The Coliseum show had the Stephens, built in Moline, Ill., from Indiana, and the Chicago and Chicago, products of Chicago factories. At the automobile salon were the Fagel from Oakland, Cal., and the Disbrow, set up in a Cleveland factory.

Outside exhibits displayed the Comet and Colonial, marketed respectively by DeWitt, Ill., and Indiana, and the Illinois.

Illinois ranked fourth when the appropriation under the federal aid road act for the year ending June 30, 1916, was apportioned among the states the other day. Texas headed first with \$500,000. New York got \$501,440; Pennsylvania, \$461,288; and Illinois, \$441,832.

One-third of the good roads money is divided according to area, one-third according to population and the rest according to mileage of rural delivery routes.

Tentative plans are under way for revival of the Elgin road race, abandoned last year because the course could not be policed properly with the militia on the Mexican border.

A G. M. C. truck has just completed a transcontinental run from New York to Seattle, and a Diamond T, loaded to capacity, is on its way from Chicago to Tampa, Fla. The drivers of both propose to submit reports, which they believe will be of value to the army, as to the availability of American roads for military transportation.

From Alabama, the Diamond T men report desperately difficult travel. The Dixie highway, they say, is impassable over the Cumberland mountains from Tallahassee to Chattanooga, Tenn.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—President Dreyfus of the Pittsburgh Pirates, speaking of losses incurred by his club during the last three years, said they aggregated \$70,000. He has made up his mind to cut salaries as a result.

"I am determined to prune off at least \$35,000 in salaries this year," Dreyfus said. "Last year our salary list was \$114,000, despite assertions by eastern writers that we only paid \$85,000 in salaries. We are forced to retrench somewhere."

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40 targets, 18 yards—R. C. Miller, 48; G. W. Peck, 45; H. Kennel, 42; A. H. Phelps, 39; D. P. Hall, 36; J. E. Hall, 33; J. A. Hall, 30; J. E. Hall, 27; J. A. Hall, 24; J. E. Hall, 21; J. A. Hall, 18; J. E. Hall, 15; J. A. Hall, 12; J. E. Hall, 9; J. A. Hall, 6; J. E. Hall, 3; J. A. Hall, 0.

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65 targets, 18 yards—R. C. Miller, 58; G. W. Peck, 55; H. Kennel, 52; A. H. Phelps, 49; D. P. Hall, 46; J. E. Hall, 43; J. A. Hall, 40; J. E. Hall, 37; J. A. Hall, 34; J. E. Hall, 31; J. A. Hall, 28; J. E. Hall, 25; J. A. Hall, 22; J. E. Hall, 19; J. A. Hall, 16; J. E. Hall, 13; J. A. Hall, 10; J. E. Hall, 7; J. A. Hall, 4; J. E. Hall, 1; J. A. Hall, 0.

70 targets, 18 yards—R. C. Miller, 60; G. W. Peck, 57; H. Kennel, 54; A. H. Phelps, 51; D. P. Hall, 48; J. E. Hall, 45; J. A. Hall, 42; J. E. Hall, 39; J. A. Hall, 36; J. E. Hall, 33; J. A. Hall, 30; J. E. Hall, 27; J. A. Hall, 24; J. E. Hall, 21; J. A. Hall, 18; J. E. Hall, 15; J. A. Hall, 12; J. E. Hall, 9; J. A. Hall, 6; J. E. Hall, 3; J. A. Hall, 0.

75 targets, 18 yards—R. C. Miller, 62; G. W. Peck, 59; H. Kennel, 56; A. H. Phelps, 53; D. P. Hall, 50; J. E. Hall, 47; J. A. Hall, 44; J. E. Hall, 41; J. A. Hall, 38; J. E. Hall, 35; J. A. Hall, 32; J. E. Hall, 29; J. A. Hall, 26; J. E. Hall, 23; J. A. Hall, 20; J. E. Hall, 17; J. A. Hall, 14; J. E. Hall, 11; J. A. Hall, 8; J. E. Hall, 5; J. A. Hall, 2; J. E. Hall, 0.

80 targets, 18 yards—R. C. Miller, 64; G. W. Peck, 61; H. Kennel, 58; A. H. Phelps, 55; D. P. Hall, 52; J. E. Hall, 49; J. A. Hall, 46; J. E. Hall, 43; J. A. Hall, 40; J. E. Hall, 37; J. A. Hall, 34; J. E. Hall, 31; J. A. Hall, 28; J. E. Hall, 25; J. A. Hall, 22; J. E. Hall, 19; J. A. Hall, 16; J. E. Hall, 13; J. A. Hall, 10; J. E. Hall, 7; J. A. Hall, 4; J. E. Hall, 1; J. A. Hall, 0.

85 targets, 18 yards—R. C. Miller, 66; G. W. Peck, 63; H. Kennel, 60; A. H. Phelps, 57; D. P. Hall, 54; J. E. Hall, 51; J. A. Hall, 48; J. E. Hall, 45; J. A. Hall, 42; J. E. Hall, 39; J. A. Hall, 36; J. E. Hall, 33; J. A. Hall, 30; J. E. Hall, 27; J. A. Hall, 24; J. E. Hall, 21; J. A. Hall, 18; J. E. Hall, 15; J. A. Hall, 12; J. E. Hall, 9; J. A. Hall, 6; J. E. Hall, 3; J. A. Hall, 0.

90 targets, 18 yards—R. C. Miller, 68; G. W. Peck, 65; H. Kennel, 62; A. H. Phelps, 59; D. P. Hall, 56; J. E. Hall, 53; J. A. Hall, 50; J. E. Hall, 47; J. A. Hall, 44; J. E. Hall, 41; J. A. Hall, 38; J. E. Hall, 35; J. A. Hall, 32; J. E. Hall, 29; J. A. Hall, 26; J. E. Hall, 23; J. A. Hall, 20; J. E. Hall, 17; J. A. Hall, 14; J. E. Hall, 11; J. A. Hall, 8; J. E. Hall, 5; J. A. Hall, 2; J. E. Hall, 0.

95 targets, 18 yards—R. C. Miller, 70; G. W. Peck, 67; H. Kennel, 64; A. H. Phelps, 61; D. P. Hall, 58; J. E. Hall, 55; J. A. Hall, 52; J. E. Hall, 49; J. A. Hall, 46; J. E. Hall, 43; J. A. Hall, 40; J. E. Hall, 37; J. A. Hall, 34; J. E. Hall, 31; J. A. Hall, 28; J. E. Hall, 25; J. A. Hall, 22; J. E. Hall, 19; J. A. Hall, 16; J. E. Hall, 13; J. A. Hall, 10; J. E. Hall, 7; J. A. Hall, 4; J. E. Hall, 1; J. A. Hall, 0.

100 targets, 18 yards—R. C. Miller, 72; G. W. Peck, 69; H. Kennel, 66; A. H. Phelps, 63; D. P. Hall, 60; J. E. Hall, 57; J. A. Hall, 54; J. E. Hall, 51; J. A. Hall, 48; J. E. Hall, 45; J. A. Hall, 42; J. E. Hall, 39; J. A. Hall, 36; J. E. Hall, 33; J. A. Hall, 30; J. E. Hall, 27; J. A. Hall, 24; J. E. Hall, 21; J. A. Hall, 18; J. E. Hall, 15; J. A. Hall, 12; J. E. Hall, 9; J. A. Hall, 6; J. E. Hall, 3; J. A. Hall, 0.

105 targets, 18 yards—R. C. Miller, 74; G. W. Peck, 71; H. Kennel, 68; A. H. Phelps, 65; D. P. Hall, 62; J. E. Hall, 59; J. A. Hall, 56; J. E. Hall, 53; J. A. Hall, 50; J. E. Hall, 47; J. A. Hall, 44; J. E. Hall, 41; J. A. Hall, 38; J. E. Hall, 35; J. A. Hall, 32; J. E. Hall, 29; J. A. Hall, 26; J. E. Hall, 23; J. A. Hall, 20; J. E. Hall, 17; J. A. Hall, 14; J. E. Hall, 11; J. A. Hall, 8; J. E. Hall, 5; J. A. Hall, 2; J. E. Hall, 0.

110 targets, 18 yards—R. C. Miller, 76; G. W. Peck, 73; H. Kennel, 70; A. H. Phelps, 67; D. P. Hall, 64; J. E. Hall, 61; J. A. Hall, 58; J. E. Hall, 55; J. A. Hall, 52; J. E. Hall, 49; J. A. Hall, 46; J. E. Hall, 43; J. A. Hall, 40; J. E. Hall, 37; J. A. Hall, 34; J. E. Hall, 31; J. A. Hall, 28; J. E. Hall, 25; J. A. Hall, 22; J. E. Hall, 19; J. A. Hall, 16; J. E. Hall, 13; J. A. Hall, 10; J. E. Hall, 7; J. A. Hall, 4; J. E. Hall, 1; J. A. Hall, 0.

115 targets, 18 yards—R. C. Miller, 78; G. W. Peck, 75; H. Kennel, 72; A. H. Phelps, 69; D. P. Hall, 66; J. E. Hall, 63; J. A. Hall, 60; J. E. Hall, 57; J. A. Hall, 54; J. E. Hall, 51; J. A. Hall, 48; J. E. Hall, 45; J. A. Hall, 42; J. E. Hall, 39; J. A. Hall, 36; J. E. Hall, 33; J. A. Hall, 30; J. E. Hall, 27; J. A. Hall, 24; J. E. Hall, 21; J. A. Hall, 18; J. E. Hall, 15; J. A. Hall, 12; J. E. Hall, 9; J. A. Hall, 6; J. E. Hall, 3; J. A. Hall, 0.

120 targets, 18 yards—R. C. Miller, 80; G. W. Peck, 77; H. Kennel, 74; A. H. Phelps, 71; D. P. Hall, 68; J. E. Hall, 65; J. A. Hall, 62; J. E. Hall, 59; J. A. Hall, 56; J. E. Hall, 53; J. A. Hall, 50; J. E. Hall, 47; J. A. Hall, 44; J. E. Hall, 41; J. A. Hall, 38; J. E. Hall, 35; J. A. Hall, 32; J. E. Hall, 29; J. A. Hall, 26; J. E. Hall, 23; J. A. Hall, 20; J. E. Hall, 17; J. A. Hall, 14; J. E. Hall, 11; J. A. Hall, 8; J. E. Hall, 5; J. A. Hall, 2; J. E. Hall, 0.

SOUTHERN BOY
MAY PLAY FIRST
FOR WHITE SOX

BY JAMES CRUSINBERRY.

That first base problem on the White Sox, which not only is bothering President Comiskey and Manager Rowland, but is causing worry to hosts of Chicago's fans, may be capably filled by a tall youngster from Virginia before the coming season is over. One of the recruits slated for trial at the Mineral Wells training camp is Fred Henry, drafted last fall from the Petersburg club of the Virginia league, and reports from the boy's country are encouraging.

Even before last season was over the fans of that circuit were calling young Henry the "Hot Chick" of the minors. For he was the fastest and most graceful first sacker those fans had looked at in years. Henry has played only two seasons as a professional and is only 20 years old now. He began in 1915 with the Suffolk Tigers, and has improved steadily ever since.

A Six Foot Southpaw.

Perhaps one reason Henry resembles Hot Chick is because he is left handed and six feet tall. The reports also say that he has speed on the bases and his record of twenty-three stolen bags last year in 124 games would indicate he can get over the ground. As a defender he ranked second in number of chances accepted and came out with a fielding average of .981.

As a batter he didn't show much promise, his mark for last season being only .234, but it was twenty points over the mark of the previous year, which indicates he was improving. He showed unusual skill in bunting and led the league in the number of sacrifice hits.

Record of Newcomer.

Henry's record for the last two years follows:

Year	Games	Runs	Hits	Runs Batted In	Home Runs	Stolen Bases	Fielding Average
1915	124	42	121	42	10	23	.981
1916	124	42	121	42	10	23	.981

TURNERS, 6; TRAINING A. C. C. S. Central Turners defeated the Training A. C. C. at the Turner's hall, by 6 to 4. The score was the timely hitting of H. Lowe, who drove in four runs to submit reports, which they believe will be of value to the army, as to the availability of American roads for military transportation.

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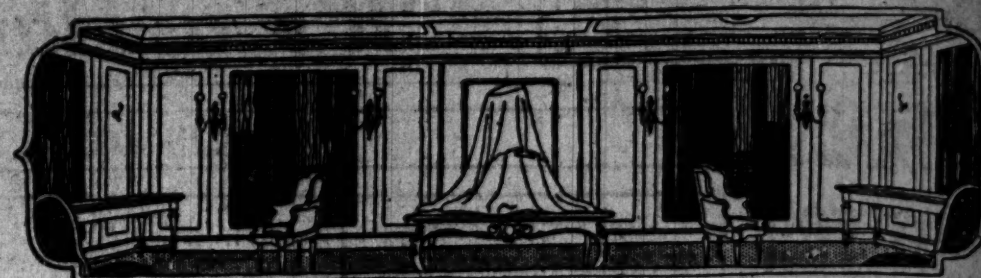
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65 targets, 18 yards—R. C. Miller,



The Louis XIV. Room, Sixth Floor, South, Where the Newest Versions in Women's Costumes Are Displayed.

MARSHALL FIELD AND COMPANY



A Room on the Second Floor, in the Silk Section. The February Sale of New Spring Silks Is Now in Progress.

FEBRUARY SALES BRING EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

The Needs of Home and Wardrobe

These should be anticipated now. The Furniture Sections are offering most interesting savings on Furniture of recognized merit; the Sales in Shoes and Hosiery afford such substantial savings that supplies should be chosen now for every member of the family; and the economies offered by the Sales in Spring Silks, Women's and Misses' Skirts, House Dresses, Boys' Clothing and Nursery Furniture should have the consideration of every home-manager.

Here and There About the Store

For after-dinner Coffee—A Service that would add charm to the ceremony is of solid copper, pierced in a lovely pattern. The tray has a handle for the server's convenience. The set, \$23.50. Ninth Floor.

Glass Cooking Ware has ceased to be an innovation and has become a part of every well equipped kitchen. It is so easily cleaned and so delightful to use that brides in particular are enthusiastic over it. Ninth Floor.

Little Tables—and their uses are legion—round or square, plain or carved. Some even have tip tops to conserve space. Every home has a number of nooks clamoring for just such a furnishing. Eighth Floor.

A Comforter for some wet person's bed is of blue and white blocks, tufted with soft, fluffy worsted. And just in the center is a gay little dancing couple right out of Holland. It is priced \$3.50. Fourth Floor.

Pongee Dresses, for young girls, have delightful touches of hand work, such as the outlining of the pockets or a bit of embroidery on the belt. The styles are quaint and becoming and the price is only \$10. Fourth Floor, North Room.

The equestrian in search of a smart riding hat will pause in the Section devoted to the needs of the horse woman, and try on some of the new tricornes that have been assembled for her approval. Severe good taste is displayed in each individual hat and the result is a showing of unusual interest. Sixth Floor, Wabash Avenue.

Carved Furniture of almost priceless worth is assembled on the Fifth Floor, Wabash Avenue. These pieces have been reproduced from Furniture of France, Italy and England, and in some cases the original is shown. Such rare articles as these add a distinctive quality to the home in which they are placed.

Meriting a Place in Southbound Trunks—Sports Suits and Silk Sweaters

The Women's Sports Section is showing the newest version of Sports Apparel for Southern links, tennis, riding and motor wear.

Indicative of the newness to be found here are the

Slip-over-the-Head Jersey Sports Suits—These are priced at \$25; the coat-blouses will serve ideally for tennis and golf wear.

Slip-over-the-Head Sweaters—These are of Shetland wool, in the loveliest imaginable colorings. Sweaters, opening at the front, trimmed with crochet buttons, are priced at \$10.

Sixth Floor, Wabash Ave.

Sheer Tinted Handkerchief Linen

Charming for Frocks and Blouses.

The quality is so beautiful that women will wish to select an abundance of it for cool summer clothes. And it comes in those delightful pinks, blues, greens, lavender, and other exquisite tints that are so well liked.

For Her Who Prefers White—

There is an excellent quality all-white Handkerchief Linen. Printed designs, such as dots, stripes and conventional effects, are offered on white grounds. For the width—36 inches—and beauty of the material, the price—75c a yard—is very special.

Second Floor, Middle Room.

MILLINERY

Writing from Nice and Monte Carlo our Paris representative dwells much upon the prevalence of the braided and embroidered hats, with almost equal emphasis upon the wide employment of ribbon for the making of sports hats, and of lace and hair braids for the picturesque brim hats for wear with afternoon costumes.

More swiftly than one would think possible these modish ideas are here developed for our clients. A visit to these Millinery Sections almost any day reveals the constantly changing displays—the charm of these newest harbingers of Spring, which, some time before many have had a chance to study their beauty, are claimed by discriminating women and carried off to influence styles at Palm Beach, Havana and southern California towns.

VISITORS ARE CORDIALLY INVITED; AND HATS WILL BE DEVELOPED TO SPECIAL ORDER WHENEVER DESIRED.

Fifth Floor, North Room.

Embroidered White Voiles

For Dainty Frocks

These are all white—the quaintest patterns being strewn on a white ground.

That they were embroidered in Switzerland speaks much for their quality and smartness.

This Voile Is Fine and Even.

It will adapt itself well to frocks and blouses—and is a material that needs little trimming. A large assortment of patterns is offered at the very exceptional price of 75c.

Second Floor, Middle Room.

The February Sale of the New Spring Silks

The vast quantities of Silks that have been specially priced for this Sale are suggestive of the wide variety offered here for individual choice. The loveliest Spring fabrics have arrived and have quite transformed the aisles. Sports effects are everywhere, in the brightest of colors and most interesting combinations. Better qualities, more dependable fabrics, more beautiful patterns have never been shown, and prices are decidedly moderate.

Among the Interesting Specials Are:

Creme de Chine—40 inches wide, in light, medium and dark colors—specially priced at, yard, \$1.25.

Rafah Pongee—26 inches wide, comes in white, black and colors, and now, yard, \$1.25.

White Chiffon Taffeta—A beautiful quality for frocks and evening gowns; yd., \$1.50.

Shantung Pongee—For dresses and blouses, 33 inches wide; yard, 65c.

Fancy Silks—Striped and checked, in evening shades and darker colors; yd., \$1.50.

Fleur de Soie—A limited quantity, figured and striped; these are ideal Silks for Spring; yard, \$1.35.

Satin Messaline—36 inches wide, white and practically all colors. Special at, yard, \$1.25.

Chiffon Dress Taffeta—33 inches wide—in many shades; yard, \$1.15.

Second Floor, South Room.

Women's Suits—Heralding New Styles—Priced Moderately



Sixth Floor, South Room.

It would be difficult—even when the season is well launched—to find a more attractive Suit for street and travel wear than that illustrated at the left. This is of tricotine, in navy, black, colors and black and white check; it is lined with a gay printed silk and has trimmings of silk braid and rows of buttons. Price \$45.

The wide box plaits which ornament the front of the wool jersey suit at the right form a circular yoke at the back of the jacket. Box plaits at the back are laced through the soft belt. The interesting pointed sleeves are button-trimmed. Offered in beige, mustard, bright canary and white. Price \$50.

Women's Coats Declare for Wool Jersey and Tricotine

And no less than Lanvin and Chanel send the models sketched! Proof beyond any doubt of their smartness; of their newness; of one reason why so many Southern travelers are making their choice early from these exclusive displays.

Wool Jersey, lined with contrasting colored satin, hints of the charm of Coat sketched at the left; through its slashed openings an elaborately embroidered belt is laced; the small round collar is of the satin.

Lanvin's charm and exquisite taste are revealed in the Wrap at the right—made of navy tricotine, embroidered in dull gold threads and black silk.



Sixth Floor, North Room, State Street.

These Women's Costumes Have an Air of "Difference"

The fabrics are of exquisite quality. The Frocks at the left, of shimmering satin, is mounted over a China silk foundation, the skirt draped in modified barrel effect. The bodice, delightfully simple, buttons at the side and has flowing sleeves open to the elbow, faced with contrasting color. Price \$75.

Charming for informal wear and for Southern afternoons is the Frock sketched at the right, made of crepe Georgette, over China silk. The skirt is trimmed with hem-stitched folds; the bodice elaborately braided with soutache in the same tint. Price \$57.50.



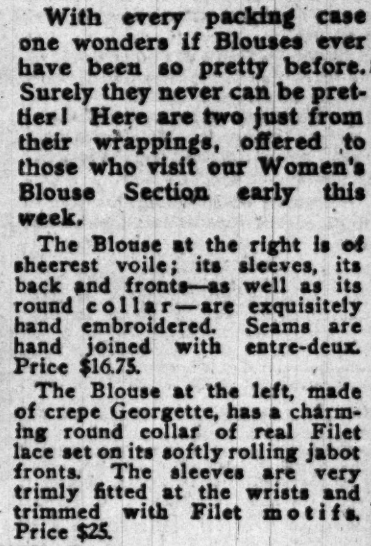
Sixth Floor, South Room.

Hand Embroidery and Fillet Lace Ornament These Blouses

With every packing case one wonders if Blouses ever have been so pretty before. Surely they never can be prettier! Here are two just from their wrappings, offered to those who visit our Women's Blouse Section early this week.

The Blouse at the right is of sheersat; its sleeves, its back and front—as well as its round collar—are exquisitely hand embroidered. Seams are hand joined with entre-deux. Price \$16.75.

The Blouse at the left, made of crepe Georgette, has a charming round collar of real Fillet lace set on its softly rolling jabot fronts. The sleeves are very trimly fitted at the wrists and trimmed with Fillet motifs. Price \$25.



Sixth Floor, Middle Room.

The February Sale of Taffeta Silk Petticoats

Features Charming Styles at \$4.55 and \$5.45

Such convincing values that the savings afforded by this Sale are apparent the minute one sees these styles. The colors are particularly good—offering choice from iridescent and plain weaves in the colors Spring makes popular. A wide choice of styles, finished with deep flounces and Van Dyke ruffles. The style at the left is \$5.45; that at the right, \$4.55.

Fifth Floor, South Room.



Final Reductions Effective on LINGERIE, CORSETS, NEGLIGES

A woman has only to visit these Sections to find so many good opportunities for saving money that she will count her time well spent here.

ORIENTAL QUILTED ROBES—Reduced to \$3.50, \$5, \$7.50.

WOOL NEGLIGES, \$5, \$7.50.

MUSLIN DRAWERS, 25c, 50c.

ENVELOPE CHEMISES, 75c to \$1.25.

CORSET COVERS, 35c.

Fifth Floor, South Room.

February Sale Prices on PICTURE FRAMES and FRAMING

Frames, Framing, and all Renovations, such as re-gilding, restoring or cleaning faded canvases, etc., are subject to special reductions during February.

These reductions offer strong inducements for having work of this nature done now.

Second Floor, Wabash.

February Sale of Black Hosiery for Women, Men and Children

This Sale is only of two weeks' duration—from February 1 to 15. It is probable that we may not be able to offer such good values again for some time, as the Hosiery market is decidedly unsettled and prices are rapidly advancing. Purchases for the entire family should be made at this time.

Women's Black Cotton and Lisle Hosiery, in a variety of weights and in regular or extra sizes. Special at 30c, 40c, 45c and 50c.

Women's Black Silk Hosiery, either in all silk or with lisle tops; regular or extra sizes in a variety of weights. Priced at 85c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.80 and \$2.70.

Children's Black Hosiery, for boys, girls and infants; good wearing Hosiery in all weights. These are priced considerably below the present market prices—20c, 30c, 35c and 40c.

Women's Hosiery—First Floor, North Room, and Basement. **Children's Hosiery**—Fourth Floor, South Room, and Basement. **Men's Hosiery**—The Store for Men and Basement.

Boys' Wash Suits—\$2.95

The Boys' Own Room has a showing of smart, tubable Suits that should interest every Mother choosing clothes for the small boy's Southern or summer wear.

One of several styles priced at \$2.95 is sketched, piped with white on collar, yoke and belt. White silk cord tie. A durable, practical style, offered in sizes 2 1/2 to 9 years.

Boys' Raincoats—\$4.75

Spring days bring many a shower and a Raincoat for the school boy becomes practically a necessity. A style suited for all-year wear comes in all sizes from 4 to 18 years. Price \$4.75.

Medium Weight Sweaters, \$4

New worsted Sweaters, made in a new style, with roll collar and stripe around the body. Choice of six color combinations; sizes 26 to 36 chest.

Boys' Fall and Winter Hats—about 100—high grade—reduced, to clear, each, 50c.

Fourth Floor, Middle Room.

February Sale of Comforters

For this Sale we have prepared a quantity of excellent Comforters, many of them made in our own factories. The fillings are light and clean and the coverings such attractive materials as silkoline strewn with bright colored flowers and garlands. Many of our best values are included at prices which obtain only during this Sale.

Cotton Filled Comforters of figured silkoline, with rose borders on both sides. Special at \$3.35.

Wool Filled Comforters of Persian patterned French cambric; without borders; very light in weight and warm. Price \$7.15.

Down Filled Comforters, covered with good quality French cambric; the side borders match. Special at \$11.

Second Floor, North Room.

SECT
GENE
SOCIETY
WAN
\$10,000 P
WINNER T
SCHEMIN
Faka Bazar
Delivered to
Boy
When Charles G. M
the Windsor hotel
to be considered him
to get the only one
was lucky.
A man who calls
Falken, who was in
ted back, "I thought
could get the necktie
it if for nothing, the
the following day
Telephone for
Last Monday a man
North, who was in
society, even at any
Mr. Moore please get
it was the property
well, then a valiant
from Mrs. Moore, to
society even at any
On Friday the man
valuation of \$10,000
\$10,000 for it. G. M.
money whenever you
On Saturday Mr. M
call: "I can't get a
set will you leave it al
town and I will have
some place for you."
"All right," said
necktie will be with
the First Trust and
"Mr. Falken" did
necktie.
Letter and
Saturday afternoon
at the hotel with the
dame inspiring. In
has per se, and
I have with me to
\$10,000 in payment for
lace. I ask you to be
messenger boy and
attention to it to be
well care of the pa
see at all any day
carry it as in the l
loved and further
those boy's delirio
thousand dollars to
no account turned
Testing this will
you! I am B.T.C.
Included was a cer
Merchant's Loan and
\$5,000. Mr. Moore
called the police and
\$12,000. The messen
Ashland avenue and
until 11 o'clock, but
not appear to claim
The boy told the
tale:
"A man came up to
Jackson and State st
he would give me \$1
Windsor hotel, and
and take it to him on
den and Ashland ave
if I got the package
give me \$12,000. I
No trace of the m
Mr. Moore said that
his check he could ha
at the hotel. In th
Moore with contin
lace.
MOTHER
HER TW
DEAD F
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room in which her b
yours and I have
were cleared to go
church yesterday, a
dead from gas.
Coroner Hoffman
was found to be
heavier. A window
inches. The police
blows out by the dr
window.
Thomas Kelly, the
of the Nickel Plate
satified with the p
He said a small gr
burning in the dining
when he retired he
slept out and gas w
It said he believ
sure was reduced dur
the low flames
when the pressure
there was no flame
said he thought it
the fire from dur
thawed out.
David Kruger, who
Rockwell street, re
awoke, and detected
gas. He threw open
wife and three child
aid.
Mrs. Johanna De
and South Roman
dead in bed with
turned on. Her fac
have been accident
Two More Ch
Before He's
Theodore Kromm
men a dozen summe
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the department of
puty Supt. West
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"Dad, the whole bill
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"The school pr
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a dumb. There are

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1917.

CIRCULATION
OVER 300,000 SUNDAY
OVER 300,000 DAILY

* * 13

\$10,000 PEARLS WINNER THWARTS SCHEMING THIEF

Fake Bazaar Necklace Case
Delivered to Messenger
Boy.

When Charles G. Moore, manager of the Windermere hotel, won the \$10,000 pearl necklace at the Allied bazaar for the Red Cross, he was not the only one who thought he was lucky.

A man who calls himself "Mr. H. Fisher," who was interested in the Allied bazaar, thought that if Mr. Moore would get the necklace for \$2 he could get it for nothing. So he went at it in the following manner.

Telephone for Mr. Moore. Last Monday a man telephoned Mr. Moore. He wanted the necklace, yes, but even at any price. He would give \$2. Moore asked for a valuation on it. It was the property of Mrs. Moore. Will then a valuation and authority from Mrs. Moore to sell? Yes? Then come to call Friday.

On Friday the man called again. No valuation yet? Well, I will give you \$200 for it. O. K.? Then you get the necklace whenever you say.

On Saturday Mr. Moore got the third call. "I can't get out to you today, but will you leave it at some place downtown and I will leave the money at the same place for you?"

"All right," said Mr. Moore, "the necklace will be with Frank Gordon at the First Trust and Savings bank." "Mr. Fisher" did not call for the necklace.

Letter and Check. Saturday afternoon a messenger called at the hotel with the following: "Confidence inspiring" letter for Mr. Moore: As per our telephone conversation I herewith beg to enclose check for \$2,000 in payment for the pearl necklace. I ask you to give same to the messenger boy and again draw his attention to it to be careful and take full care of the package. I do not see at all any danger in letting him carry it as in the last place he is bonded and furthermore I have by these boys delivered good many thousands of dollars to the bank and on no occasion turned it out wrong.

Trusting this will be satisfactory to you, I am, etc.

Induced was a certified check on the Merchants Trust and Savings bank for \$2,000. Mr. Moore was not deceived. He called the police and gave the boy a "phony" box. He departed.

The police trailed him to Ogden and Ashland avenues and watched him there until 11 o'clock, but "Mr. Fisher" did not appear to claim his necklace.

The Messenger Boy's Story. The boy told the police the following tale:

"I came up to me in a store at Jackson and State streets and said that he would give me 25 cents to go to the Windermere hotel and get a package and take it to him on the corner of Ogden and Ashland avenues. He said that if I got the package to him he would give me \$2 more."

No trace of the man was found, but Mr. Moore said that if the man wanted the check he could have same by calling at the hotel. In the meantime Mr. Moore will continue to wear the necklace.

MOTHER FINDS HER TWO SONS DEAD FROM GAS

When Mrs. Ellen Reidy of 1248 South Oak Park, near Oak Park, was found in the room in which her two sons, 17 years old and Raymond, 15 years old, were sleeping to call them to go to church yesterday, she found them in bed dead from gas.

Connell Reidy was notified. The gas was found to be escaping from a heater. A window was open a few inches. The police believe the gas was blown out by the draft from the open window.

Thomas Reidy, the father, an employee of the Nickel Plate railroad, was not notified with the police version.

He said a small gas lamp which was burning in the dining room of his home was turned off Saturday night was found in bed with the gas jet partly turned on. He said he believed the gas pressure was reduced during the night, causing the low flames to extinguish, and that the pressure was raised again there was no flame on the burner. He said he thought it also probable that the gas from the night and later turned out.

David Kruger, who lives at 1411 North Broadway street, felt dizzy when he awoke, and detected the odor of coal gas. He then opened the window. His wife and three children revived without aid.

Mr. Johannes Beck, 78 years old, of 1014 South Roman avenue, was found dead in bed with the gas jet partly turned on. Her death is believed to have been accidental.

Two More Children Before He's Worth a Cent

Thomas Roosevelt Mills, who has been a "dinner man," "put one over" on a "dinner man." The latter is Sgt. Make Mills, a "dinner man" who was charged with the murder of the marine corps of the police department. He was the first "dinner man" who was charged with the murder of the marine corps of the police department. He was the first "dinner man" who was charged with the murder of the marine corps of the police department.

They were eating yesterday. They were turned to his father and said, "Dad was on the verge of a nervous breakdown, but he was not a spunking, but condescendingly to an explanation."

The school Friday, went on Thursday. I learned that ten little equal money. There are only eight in our

SINAI CENTER

Players Will Give Two Amateur Plays Next Wednesday Evening.



Miss Marie Meade
SINAI PHOTO

Miss Marie Meade is one of the Sinai Center players who will give two amateur plays next Wednesday evening at Sinai School Center, 4622 Grand boulevard, assisted by the Sinai Center orchestra.

FORCES STUDENTS TO PEACE TALK AS AN ANTIDOTE

Jenkin Lloyd Jones
Tries to Cool Lane
"Militarism."

As an antidote for the enthusiasm at the Lane Technical High school for military training, the students were treated by Principal William Bogan to a lecture by Jenkin Lloyd Jones, ultra-peace and disciple of the peace at any price school. On Wednesday the Rev. Mr. Jones presented the board of education with a long argument against the adoption of military training in the high schools.

The following day work at the Lane school was stopped in the middle of a period. The boys were told they were to have a "mass meeting" at the Paul Rader tabernacle. Although the course in military training is voluntary, the lecture against it was compulsory. Consequently there were 2,000 boys at the tabernacle. On Friday the boys were to be given blanks for the signatures of their parents and themselves in case they chose to take up the work of the school.

Loeb Plans Investigation. Jacob M. Loeb, president of the board of education, is planning an investigation. "I heard of the matter only late today," he said. "It doesn't seem possible that a high school principal would do such a thing. I am leaving the city tomorrow. If the affair is not investigated during my absence, I most certainly shall investigate it when I return in a week."

The Rev. Mr. Jones spoke frankly to the boys, according to his own statement yesterday.

"I told them," he said, "that it is the province of the high school to make citizens and not soldiers. I said I had no quarrel with the school board. They have decreed military training in the schools. I accept the situation, but I told the boys that I believed it was a step backward. The armored man, I told them, is like the armored animal. He must give way to the man of wit and reason. It was an impressive light to see 2,000 boys sitting there before me. I talked for an hour and a quarter, and you could have heard a pin drop."

Bogan Defends Address. Mr. Bogan apparently was not as satisfied with the address as the students. "Mr. Jones merely talked about the Ford peace ship," he said. "He sidetracked the military training proposition except to say that those who elected to take military training should respect the opinions of those who did not."

CORK LEGGED WOMAN SUES FOR DIVORCE

She married him Nov. 1, 1914. He discovered, he said, that she had a leg of wood. It was unexpected. He sued her father, Harry W. Hoffman, president of the Superior State company, for \$25,000 damages. Now she has sued him for a divorce, alleging desertion.

She is Mrs. Frances Hoffman Friedman. He is Aaron Friedman, a machinist.

Her father told her to come home and she went; that's how much she loved him, said Friedman. "I am in the office of his attorney, John W. Lee. He told me when I appeared in the court for blacking his eye that I would never live with her again. He said he had found a man who was willing to pay \$10,000 for the right to marry her. Any way, her father didn't give me the \$10,000 he promised me for marrying her and he refused to pay the \$500 fee of the Jewish matchmaker who arranged the marriage between Frances and me."

Mrs. Friedman lives with her father at 3025 Humboldt boulevard. Mr. Friedman lives with his at 3425 West Polk street.

2 BANDITS ROB POLICEMAN AND EIGHT OF \$981

Take Auto from Street
and Gun from 'Cop'
—Rest Is Easy.

Two men decided that it was easier to rob than to work, and they further decided that Chief Schuetzler's next motor rifle could offer no obstacle. So they started out Saturday night.

An automobile was the first requisite, so they stole the machine of Samuel E. Silverman of 1010 South Ashland avenue, standing at La Salle and Madison streets.

They had one revolver, but they needed another. So at North La Verne avenue and Fulton street they stopped long enough to hold up Patrolman Albert Jones and take his revolver.

One Night's Business. And now for the night's banditry: First stop: 2006 South Crawford avenue, Frank Steth, butcher; held up and robbed.

Second stop: 2600 South Hamilton avenue, James Tolari, butcher; held up and robbed.

Third stop: West Polk street and Independence boulevard, Albert L. Lewis, 3855 Fillmore street; held up and robbed.

Fourth stop: 1322 Independence boulevard, Samuel Stricker; held up on his doorstep and robbed.

Fifth stop: On Winthrop avenue, between Wilson and Leland avenues, Fletcher Newell, 1060 Lawrence avenue; held up and robbed.

Sixth stop: At Belle Plaine and North Ashland avenues Benjamin Pilgrim, 1522 Belle Plaine avenue; held up and robbed.

Seventh stop: 4123 North Paulina street, E. J. Henning; held up in front of his home and robbed.

Eighth stop: 1229 Wilson avenue, L. A. Bruhl, drug store keeper; held up and robbed of money and merchandise.

Ninth stop: 2338 North Clark street, David Gold, druggist, resisted robbers, who shot and seriously wounded him.

\$981 Cash Returns. As the police received no record of the tenth stop it is deduced that the two bandits called it a night, knocked off work, and went to their homes to complete a day book similar to the following: STOPS.....\$981

First.....120
Second.....120
Third.....120
Fourth.....200
Fifth.....120
Sixth.....120
Seventh.....11
Eighth.....400
Ninth.....

Total night's receipts, \$981 cash, one police revolver, \$100 in drug store merchandise, and one automobile.

Add 1: Morris Gold is not expected to die.

SPENCER, HERO OF 17 RESCUES, DYING IN WEST

Edward W. Spencer, who as the first student life guard of Northwestern university saved seventeen lives from the wreck of the Lady Elgin Sept. 8, 1890, is dying in his home in Burbank, Cal. Reports of his critical illness were received last night. Mr. Spencer is more than 50 years old.

When the Lady Elgin was foundering in the storm off Evanston, Spencer swam out, braved the seas, seventeen times, each time he brought back with him a human being. After this feat he collapsed. Delirium followed his exhaustion, and he called out repeatedly, "Did I do my best?"

This phrase instantly took prominence in literature, particularly of the Methodist church, and it often has been the text for sermons. His heroism also is commemorated on a bronze tablet in the library of the university.

The Lady Elgin left Chicago with 383 persons aboard. Of Evanston the steamer was rammed by the schooner Augusta. A heavy sea was running and the Lady Elgin went down. Of the 303 persons aboard 114 were saved. Of the 279 lost only sixty-seven bodies were recovered.

Spencer, a student at the university, was the first of the student life savers which service has since been kept up. When the ship's danger became known he did not wait for boats to be manned but rushed into the dangerous surf. He resorted to his life preserver and until he sank on the beach from exhaustion. He was ill for many days after his experience.

Mr. Spencer has spent the greater part of his later life in California and has been noted for his rugged health, although over the 80 year mark.

BISHOP OPENS MISSION FOR HOMELESS MEN

Give the men a second chance. This was the theme on which the Rt. Rev. A. J. McGarrick, auxiliary bishop of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Chicago, discoursed yesterday morning at the opening of the Holy Cross mission at Desplaines and Randolph street. The mission is for homeless men, although over the 80 year mark.

"No matter if a man is in rags," he said, "he is a member of human society, even though he may not be a credit to it, and has the inalienable rights of a man."

Archbishop O. W. Mundelein blessed the chapel which was filled to its capacity of 300. The Rev. Moses E. Wiley, the priest in charge, said the mission would be open for men the latter part of the week, but he couldn't name the day.

"I was very sorry," he said, "that the mission could not have been opened on this cold, wintry day. The mission is six stories in height and contains accommodations for 170 men. It is the first mission of its kind opened directly under the care of the archbishop."

PART OF OLSON WEALTH STOLEN, WIDOW ASSERTS

Safe Looted on Day of State
Senator's Funeral; Em-
ployee Missing

Mrs. Albert J. Olson, widow of the late state senator and dairy man, charges that a large sum has disappeared from the estate left by her husband. She has brought the matter to the attention of State's Attorney V. G. Lumley of McHenry county.

When Senator Olson died at his home in Woodstock it was believed his estate was worth fully \$750,000, but an audit made at the instance of Mrs. Olson is said to have disclosed the fact that at least is lost is the \$750,000 farm in McHenry county and Mr. Olson's interest in the A. J. Olson Dairy company.

Safe Confiscated, Is Assertion. It is alleged that on the day of the Olson funeral the office safe was taken away and confiscated. It is said to have contained many thousands of dollars worth of negotiable securities. Mr. Olson was thought to have owned large blocks of stock in the La Salle and the Blackstone hotel companies.

Also it is alleged thousands of dollars in checks signed "A. J. Olson" were found in the drawer of his trusted employee's desk. The employee has disappeared.

It is pointed out that it might have been easy for the suspected defaulter to have cashed checks and made it appear, by diverting the cash, that they had been duly deposited. The same man is suspected of having looted the safe.

May Be Hundreds of Thousands. When Mrs. Olson was asked last night how much she thought she had lost through the defaulting she said: "I have no means of knowing. It was a large sum. It may be tens of thousands and it may be hundreds of thousands."

The man who is sought was employed at the Chicago office of the company, 227 West Chicago avenue.

Mr. Olson died on Oct. 22.

FORTY SEARCH 8 HOURS TO FIND TWO 'LIDS' AJAR

Thirty-two detective sergeants and eight women, sixteen of them traveling in pairs as "cabaret squads," toiled from 8 o'clock yesterday until 4 in the afternoon to bag two alleged violators of the Sunday closing law. Scores of places were visited, but the Sunday lid was on tight.

Those arrested in the eight hour search were: John Mulligan, bartender in the saloon at the Chicago office of the company, 227 West Chicago avenue.

Abraham Isaacs, owner of a saloon at 1788 Carroll avenue, and one customer, seized in Isaacs' home over the saloon.

Later Philip Hepp, 2020 West Twenty-first street, and five men were arrested in the basement of his saloon. The customers in each arrest were held as disturbers of the peace.

Alexander Donks, 4538 South Hermitage avenue, and three men were found in a rear room drinking. Donks was booked at the New City station.

Rudolph Mayer, 1738 West Grand avenue, was booked for selling drinks.

Henry Schrader, 3009 Lincoln avenue, and two men were found in a rear room drinking and were booked.

Paul Wilson, a saloonman of 4701 West Harrison street, will be interrogated this afternoon by Morton L. Johnson, president of the Penny Phone league, more street station concerning a "party" Wilson gave yesterday. Policemen James Egan and Policemen Van Amerg tried to gain admittance and were refused. A patrol wagonload of police later were refused admittance without a search warrant.

Police Asked to Locate Missing Men and Women

The police were asked last night to search for the following persons: Mrs. Mary Van Dorn, 1081 Hoxie avenue, who disappeared from her home Saturday afternoon with two men after taking \$300 from her husband.

Henry Herring, 127 East Sixteenth street, Chicago Heights; Minnie Schoola, 16 years old, 1225 Blue Island avenue; Clarence W. Page, New Orleans; Robert Hall, 2948 West Twenty-second place; Herman Rampeck, 2237 South Hamilton avenue; Mrs. Carmell Pignoli, 2327 Wentworth avenue and two children, and William Lanhardt, 1421 West Erie street.

Private Shot to Death by Brownsville Man

Brownsville, Tex., Feb. 4.—Private Anthony J. O'Connell, a member of the United States Infantry, was shot and killed in the residence district here early today. Henry Herring, a locomotive engineer, was arrested on a warrant charging murder.

The shooting is not known. Grams' father's home is in Chicago.

Private Grams is a son of John Grams, 1838 Harvey avenue.

Who Knows This Girl, Killed by Automobile?

Identification of a girl 17 years old, who was killed by an automobile at Fourteenth street and Ashland avenue on Saturday, had not been made last night in the undertaking rooms of Robt. & Grail, 1284 South Ashland avenue.

WHEN A FELLER NEEDS A FRIEND



ACID IN SHOES DISABLES MEN; I. W. W. BLAMED

When John Curran was cutting ice for a Chicago packing house at Wolf Lake, Ind., he was told that before he got through with his job he would have a leg to stand on.

John had the legs, but it was a long time before he could stand on them. When he took the job he realized that he was going to run some risk. The work had been done by a crew of men who were members of the Industrial Workers of the World. They struck, and Curran was one of the men hired to "break the strike."

About two weeks ago the ice cutters were visited by a delegation of the I. W. W., who threatened the workers and ordered them to quit. The men were intimidated so acute that the men were forced to quit their shoes. They decided, however, to stay overnight at the camp. The next morning they did quit, en masse, and left the camp.

They had only progressed about a mile on their tramp towards Chicago, when they began to complain about a burning sensation in their feet. The pain became so acute that the men were forced to cut off their shoes. They managed to crawl on their hands and feet to the nearest railroad station.

When Curran reached Chicago his feet were swollen to twice their natural size. Curran went to the county hospital, and was treated. When he was discharged he was still unable to walk about. He was taken in at the Industrial Home of the Salvation Army, 1325 West Congress street, by Mal W. M. Gooding. The army attempted to locate his companions, but was unable to do so.

Investigation proved that acid had been placed in the shoes of the men. "Hamstringing horses has been often charged against the I. W. W.," declared Mal Gooding, "but this is the first atrocity of its kind we have found perpetrated on humans."

Claims Cap Kid 'Piker' Beside Cicero Town 'Dads'

Capt. Kidd is regarded as small fry in comparison with members of the village board of Cicero by Morton L. Johnson, president of the Penny Phone league, yesterday. He spoke to a mass meeting in protest against the sale of the Cicero electric lighting system to the Public Service company. Johnson said every time the people of Cicero try to clean up the trustees elected to help them become opposition. He declared the phone rate between Cicero and Cicero should be reduced from 10 cents to 1 cent.

Clough Knows Coal in the City Any Day or Hour

Hinton G. Clough, head of the bureau of investigation of the local department of justice, announced yesterday that his investigators have completed a survey of the coal supply of the city and that he is receiving daily reports from the railroads so that a glance at the records, adjusted from day to day, will show the city's coal supply at any time. "It's not so important at this minute, but it may come in handy yet this winter," said Mr. Clough.

RELIEF

Total of \$458 Contributed for
Ghetto Explosion Sufferers.

The following contributions for the Ghetto explosion relief fund have been received by THE TRIBUNE:

John F. Jelke Jr., \$100
West Side Trust & Sav., \$100
Salem, Spiegel Bros., 20
Milliners, \$100

Mrs. J. H. Farnsworth, 10
Mrs. Helen Weisenbach, 10
In addition to these David R. Forgan, chairman of the relief committee, has received the following:

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., \$100
Hillman, \$100
Anonymous, 10
Mrs. E. D. Hamblin, 5
Mrs. Fagular, in her letter to THE TRIBUNE, said:

"I beseech you, in the name of humanity, to use the great power of your paper to bring relief to those who are in dire distress."

The United Charities has announced its readiness to disburse the relief funds without charge for administration.

The local Red Cross chapter asked for \$750 to be used in the relief work, and suggested that the funds be turned over to the United Charities and the Jewish Aid society.

The Spiegel Brothers salesmen and department managers were at luncheon Saturday when one suggested that they "kick in." A collection of \$25 was soon received. All funds received by THE TRIBUNE will be turned over to Mr. Forgan.

CITY LABORERS WORK LATE ON BIG FIRE RUINS

Firemen and laborers from the city street department worked last night and late into the night on the frozen ruins of the Fourteenth place building demolished by a gas explosion early Friday morning, but no additional bodies were recovered. There are now fourteen bodies in the county morgue, bodies of two unidentified men being taken from the wreckage late Saturday night. Both are so mutilated and burned that identification may not be possible.

"My office will make a thorough investigation of the explosion and fire," said State's Attorney Hoyne. "There has been talk of the criminal liability of the gas company. There is no criminal responsibility in a corporation. The rule of civil law that an employer is responsible for negligence which results in injury to his employees does not apply in criminal law."

"If a subordinate is criminally responsible it does not follow that his employer is. I shall investigate the report that an intoxicated gas inspector was responsible through his negligence for the worst side tragedy. If he was responsible the responsibility rests on him alone and not on the heads of the gas company."

More Help for Mrs. Melville. "The Tribune" acknowledges \$2 sent for Mrs. Melville, whose misfortune in losing money she needed for supplies for her babies was reported several days ago. The two contributions, who sent \$1 each, remained anonymous, asking to be known as "A sympathizer" and "A friend." This money will be forwarded to Mrs. Melville.

BITTER BLASTS CAUSE MISERY; WARMER TONIGHT

Greenland's icy mountains had nothing on Chicago yesterday. Though warmer by 2 degrees than the coldest day last week, each tiny frost molecule carried a supercooled, barbed ice spear with which it pricked and jabbed the pedestrian without mercy.

At 1 o'clock this morning the thermometer stood at 8 degrees below zero, with indications of fair but bitterly cold weather throughout the day, made less enjoyable by occasional snow flurries. By tonight the wind should die down appreciably, if the weather men is worthy of belief, and tomorrow's temperature should be considerably warmer.

A forty-five mile gale and temperature of nine degrees below zero was recorded last night at the United States coast guard station in charge of Capt. Charles Carland. Friday the mercury descended to 16 degrees below at one time. One could walk bare feet in Randolph street, a half mile distance, Capt. Carland said.

Suffering among the poor was intense, owing to the bitterly cold wind, which sought out every crack and broken window pane and whistled through poorly heated rooms. Despite this fact the municipal lodging house reported an extra light registration, and neither the Salvation Army nor the Volunteers of America noted extraordinary sufferings.

MRS. TROUT LEADS WOMEN TO FIGHT SUFFRAGE NOTE

Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage association, will lead a host of prominent women to Springfield today to oppose the resolution for the submission of full suffrage to a referendum vote. She will ask the legislature to pass the resolution for a constitutional convention.

Mrs. Trout last night declared that the submission of the suffrage resolution at this time would be fatal, whereas a constitutional convention would afford a means of getting full suffrage.

Among those who are supporting Mrs. Trout are: Mrs. McMill McCormick, Mrs. J. T. Bowen, Harriette Taylor Treadwell, Mrs. Harlan Ward Cooley, Harriet Stokes Thompson, Mrs. George Haas, Mrs. Mary E. Holmes, Mrs. Hannah Solomon, Mrs. Jacob Bauer, Mrs. J. W. McGraw, and Mrs. George A. Soden.

Lawyer Threatens \$10,000 Suit Against Judge Landis

Carlott Gigliotti, an attorney of 105 West Monroe street, announced last night that he will institute suit today against Judge K. M. Landis, asking \$10,000 damages for alleged slander.

Gigliotti, as attorney for one George Japopolis, appeared before Judge Landis Saturday. Judge Landis, after hearing the case, is alleged to have said to Japopolis:

"You are the client and this is your attorney? Yes? Then my advice to you is to get a lawyer?"

RUSSELL OUSTED FROM "WORST" POLICE DISTRICT

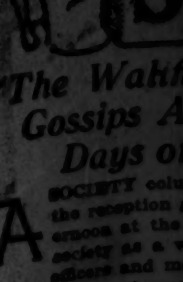
Three Captains Shifted by
Shakeup, and Crime
Squads Formed.

"The worst police district in Chicago," in the opinion of State's Attorney Hoyne, was given a new commander by an order issued by Chief of Police Herman F. Schuetzler last night.

The order shifted three captains, eight lieutenants, and nine other members of the department, but only one of Mr. Hoyne's biting criticism of the Chicago police district, interest in the order was centered in the fact that Capt. William F. Russell, friend of former Chief Healey, was removed from the district and sent to the Maxwell street district. His place will be taken this morning by Capt. John J. Ryan, who turns over his South Clark street command to Capt. Joseph C. Mullin. By the terms of the order Capt. Mullin makes room for Capt. Russell at Maxwell street.

Mr. Hoyne criticized Capt. Russell after Adam Prochowski, confessed "gold coast" burglar, was arrested, and following the disclosure of a supposed "automobile thieves' trust" which operated, as did Prochowski, in the Chicago avenue district.

Go to "Rural Districts." Two of Capt. Russell's lieutenants, James Walsh and Fred J. Holzer, are also transferred from the "worst" district. They are ordered to the "rural" districts of the North Halsted street and the Tower Hill station. With Capt. Ryan, Lieut. Patrick T. McCauley of the South Clark street station is ordered to Chicago avenue. The order takes Lieut. Michael V. Delaney from the vehicle bureau of which he has been in charge for five years. A sergeant will take his



W. L. Bridge & T. S. Helen Howe
Mr. and Mrs. A. B. C.
Boston on Feb. 1
over 40 Delmon
Mrs. Charles H.
They will give a
house in Mac
for Miss Nath
Leon, daughter
Leon, of 57 West
ly, and Mrs.
Philadelphia have
ment of their
and Mrs. to M.

Society and Entertainments

The Wafflower's
Gossips About the
Days of Long Ago

A SOCIETY column suggested after the reception given Saturday afternoon at the Chicago Historical society as the new officers and members. Many of the old members of the society were on hand, and on these the following names are based.

BY THE WALLFLOWER.

A social ball was given at N. W. Watson's hotel, six miles south of Chicago, on the Michigan road, Feb. 1, 1917. One of the guests who attracted much attention was Mrs. Marion D. Ogden, bride of a distinguished citizen, who wore one of the charming confections which were part of her trousseau, a frock of sheerest white tulle with stripes of silver and gold, and with pointed bodice and a wide brim of lace.

The beauty of the city entertained their young friends of the opposite sex at a bachelor's party the evening of Feb. 4, 1917, which was given in the grand salon of the Tremont house, the scene of some of the merriest parties of the season. Those on the supper, reception and floor committees of the dance were N. K. Fairbank, Samuel Johnston, F. L. Honore, Edward S. Mason, Norman Williams Jr., W. D. Kerfoot, H. M. Shepard, S. J. Glover, W. L. Peck, F. W. Ladd, Dr. C. G. Smith, C. H. Haggood, and J. W. Russell.

George W. French, city circulation manager of THE TRIBUNE, has just (Jan. 1917), brought his bride to the city from her home in Fryburg, Mo., where they were recently married. The young couple will be at home at the Tremont hotel.

Mrs. Emily Beaubien Le Beau, daughter of Mark Beaubien, formerly keeper of the Saginaw hotel of early memory, set out over the prairie the other day (Jan. 1917) with a team of four to visit her friends, the daughters of Daniel Warren, known here as the "seven beautiful Warren girls."

Mrs. Augustus H. Burley was the envy of all the young girls at a leap year party given Feb. 28, 1917, at the Pacific hotel, when she appeared in a handsome gown imported from Worth's in Paris. It was made of plum colored satin and in cascade, with long light bodice and draped in cascade. One of the brides of the ball was Miss Nellie Beecher, whose escort was Frank G. Hays.

The town is busy talking about the wonderful valentine received on St. Valentine's day, 1917, by Mrs. George W. French, who for several years has been pursued by an unknown admirer who has professed his devotion to her by sending her valentines, always signed himself "Peter Wildfire." This latest love token was a large silk bird containing the live canary, which was wearing a tiny tag labeled "French," the other's tag bearing Mrs. French's name. "Belle," Mr. French, it is said, has spent much time wondering who this admirer of his wife is, and is amused and flattered at the attention thus paid her.

Another valentine which has excited much comment and which failed to engage its recipient was a "comic" sent to Mrs. Betty Butterfield, who has been prominent in our recent amateur dramatics. It reads:

A banquet was given last Friday evening (Jan. 1917) for the Prince of Wales, which was attended by the guests of the people of the city. Among the dishes served were pickled oysters, roasted woodcock, Boston cream cakes, and "jolly biscuits."

A guest of the young society men of the town hired a hack New Year's day, 1917, and paid their respects to their fair friends. By the end of their rounds it is whispered, after partaking of the food and forms of refreshment to be found at the different homes, they were not too proud to accept the assistance of a friendly butler who helped them into their equipage. They are North N. H. W. H. Chase, C. E. Bayler, and L. K. Goffe.

(Note—A number of those whose dogs were chronicled in the early days of Chicago society were present Saturday at the reception, among them Mrs. George W. French, who received the valentine; Mrs. Mary C. Taylor, whose wedding gown of fifty-four years ago; Mrs. Le Beau, who knew that it was to see Indians emerge from the woods beyond the town in the early days; Mrs. A. Butler, the present president of the Historical society; Mrs. Frederick T. West, who assisted in receiving, besides most of the world of fashion of the present day.)

IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—(Special.)—Mrs. Henry Clay gave a dinner last night at her home, 30 West Fifty-sixth street, for Gov. and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman.

Richard L. Wainwright of New York gave a tea dance yesterday at the Commodore club for her debutante daughter, Miss Alice Crawford Wainwright.

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You Couldn't Be
Stingy After Hearing
Kathleen Burke

BY CINDERELLA.

THERE were lots of people at the Arthur Meeker's on Saturday. Lots, considering the break with Germany, the blithering cold, and the fact that it was a winter meeting, where one was sure to become separated from one's money, come what may.

But two drawing rooms were full of people (many of them foreign) and the baskets held by Mrs. Ambrose Cramer Jr., Mrs. Halsted Freeman, and their squad of young women assistants were running over with pledges and bills, just about as usual.

And anyway nobody could be a tightwad after hearing Kathleen Burke. If she isn't the splendid woman! A tiny little blue eyed thing in a white serge suit, with play shoulder straps and a line of war medals, her hair coiled by an astrachan cap, there wasn't a dry eye in the room when she was through.

Not sentimental for a moment, never dull, never stopping for a word, she caused a succession of fables of fire and blood, of devotion to honor and country. It was the spirit of uplift, this brave little creature's talk.

Miss Burke left Scotland, it seems, with several hundred fellow suffragists to nurse typhoid patients in Belgium. They did so well that four times they were fitted out for service in Serbia. Here they fought typhus, many of them died with their patients, and half of the remainder nursed the Serbian refugees on Corsica.

It seems that 27,000 Serbians escaped from Roumania into Russia. Another unit left Roumania to nurse among them. These did so well that four times they were fitted out for service in Serbia. Here they fought typhus, many of them died with their patients, and half of the remainder nursed the Serbian refugees on Corsica.

Miss Burke spoke Friday at the Friday club and quite a number of persons were asked to meet her at Mrs. Arthur Ryerson's Sunday luncheon. Mrs. Ryerson being her hostess. This Burke meeting set thoughtful people to thinking what it things come down to brass tacks—what am I able to do for my country?

Belgian court during the season of 1913 and 1914. Mrs. Stevens is a great admirer of the late Edwin Stevens, who was the founder of Stevens Institute of technology. He is chief counsel for the Bronx parkway commission.

Miss Gabrielle Warren, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren of 23 East Forty-seventh street, was married to Reginald B. Rives, son of Mrs. Reginald Rives, yesterday in the chantry of St. Thomas' church. Miss Beatrice G. Greenough, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Greenough, a niece of the bride, was the only bridesmaid.

The marriage of Miss Louise Whelan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Whelan of Wilmington, N. C., to Laurence Lewis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thornton Lewis of Cincinnati, O., will take place on May 3.

Mr. and Mrs. Ethelbert Watts of Philadelphia have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Frances Watts, to Theodosius Fowler Stevens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Whelan of Wilmington, N. C., to Laurence Lewis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thornton Lewis of Cincinnati, O., will take place on May 3.

Miss Watts was presented at the

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Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Le Van Nostrand Marvin, daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. George Howard Marvin, to Charles L. Butler, son of the late Benjamin Franklin Butler. The wedding will take place on Feb. 10 at the home of the bride, 133 East Thirty-ninth street. Mr. Butler has been engaged in directing the hospital planning work for the French army.

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OBITUARY.

Prof. Anthony Mallek, Polish Musician, Dies

Prof. Anthony Mallek, pianist, organist, and composer, died yesterday at his home, 2126 West Madison avenue. He was the founder of the Polish Singers' Alliance of America, of which he was for years the active chief director and at the time of his death an honorary member and an honorary chief director. He was also the honorary president of the Polish-American Organists' association.

During his lifetime Prof. Mallek devoted his activities to fostering Polish national folk, religious, and patriotic songs and melodies, particularly those which were forbidden in Poland by the foreign rulers and which thrilled the Polish nation during its struggles for freedom.

Prof. Mallek was born in 1851 in Poland under the Prussian rule and to escape persecution there and service in the Prussian army during the Franco-Prussian war he fled to this country, arriving in this city, which he made his home ever since.

He is survived by his widow and his children, Joseph Mallek, secretary of the Father Gordon and the Alliance Building and Loan associations; Attorney Leo S. Mallek, general counselor for the Polish National alliance; Miss Anna Mallek, and Miss Celia Mallek, pianist.

Funeral services for Lyman Edgar Cooley, civil engineer, will be held at the Methodist Episcopal church of Evanston tomorrow afternoon. Burial will be at Rosehill.

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DEATH NOTICES.

IN MEMORIAM.

RAYMOND—Michael Raymond, infant son of Mrs. P. W. Raymond, died Feb. 4, 1917, at 610 Kimbark-av. Interment at Rosehill cemetery.

BRADY—Mrs. Helen Brady (nee Johnson), beloved wife of Hugh Brady and mother of Mrs. Frank Lesure, Lester, Lillian and Dorothy Brady, sister of Alfred Lesure and the late Tom Johnson, Feb. 4, 1917, at residence, 3005 W. 62nd-st. Funeral notice later.

BUTTERMAKER—Mark Buttermaker, suddenly at 11:10 a. m. aged 34 years, beloved son of Mrs. M. Buttermaker and the late Alfred Buttermaker, brother of Mrs. Sophie Berlin. Funeral services at Rosehill cemetery, Sunday, Feb. 4, at 10:30 a. m. Interment Rosehill cemetery.

CALDWELL—John Wallace Caldwell, at his residence, 7010 S. Green-st., Feb. 4, aged 30 years 6 months 9 days, dearly beloved husband of Harriet Caldwell, fond father of Joseph Wallace and John Edward, son of Catherine and the late John Caldwell, Member Cook county judges, No. 340, O. O. F., and East Chicago Lodge No. 101, I. O. O. F., Feb. 4, at 10:30 a. m. Interment at Rosehill cemetery.

DONNICK—Mrs. M. D. Donnicks, at her residence, 2515 Calumet-av., Feb. 4, 1917, daughter of Morris and sister of Clarence, Funeral services at 10:30 a. m. at St. Mary's church, Feb. 4, at 10:30 a. m. Interment at Rosehill cemetery.

DIMMER—Helen Cecilia Dimmer, Feb. 4, 1917, beloved daughter of the late John J. Dimmer and the late Mrs. M. J. Dimmer, 4116 Palmetto-st., Feb. 4, at 10:30 a. m. Interment at Rosehill cemetery.

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GASKILL—John Gaskill, Feb. 4, 1917, aged 77 years, at his home, 3031 West 42nd-st., Feb. 4, at 10:30 a. m. Interment at Rosehill cemetery.

HUGHES—Joseph D. Hughes, suddenly, Feb. 4, 1917, beloved husband of Della A. Hughes (nee Becker), at his residence, 3020 Ogden-st., Chicago. Funeral notice later. Cleveland papers please copy.

FLORIAN—Charles J. Florian, beloved son of Augustus and Sarah Florian, Feb. 4, 1917, at his residence, 214 S. Dearborn-st., Feb. 4, at 10:30 a. m. Interment at Rosehill cemetery.

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HUGHES—Joseph D. Hughes, suddenly, Feb. 4, 1917, beloved husband of Della A. Hughes (nee Becker), at his residence, 3020 Ogden-st., Chicago. Funeral notice later. Cleveland papers please copy.

FLORIAN—Charles J. Florian, beloved son of Augustus and Sarah Florian, Feb. 4, 1917, at his residence, 214 S. Dearborn-st., Feb. 4, at 10:30 a. m. Interment at Rosehill cemetery.

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FEBRUAR

Dinnerware—February Sale

This is an occasion of great interest offering dinnerware and table stemware of quality advantageously priced. Details elsewhere in this newspaper to-day.

Fifth Floor, North.



FEBRUARY Sales of 1917—include many lines. So they encompass a broad area of opportunity.

But conspicuous throughout is that element of undeviating high quality by which the pricing in so many instances is measured as really remarkable, even for the February Sales of which much has always been expected by our patrons in the past.

February Sale of Gloves

Orders for many of these gloves were placed with foreign makers as far back as a year and a half ago.

An extensive assortment of women's imported, white washable pique gloves at \$2.15 pair.

Women's washable Biarritz gloves, in pearl-white, ivory, gray and tan, with shirred wrist, are exceptional at \$1.85 pair.

Women's Excellent Gloves, Now \$1.15 Pair

This assortment is made up of an accumulation of women's pique and P. X. M. glove and washable glove gloves, in which are all sizes but not all sizes in each style.

First Floor, North.



Silks in the Spring Suits

Interpret the Most Important Features of the Mode for Women and Misses

These new collections not only present the main trend of fashion but turn even more particular attention to varying the details to suit the individual.

So it is that every woman and young woman can find here many modes expressive of her own personality in

Silk Suits of Taffeta, Satins, Sports Silks, Ranging Various in Price from \$45 to \$137.50

One style at \$45, especially smart, is of silk jersey banded in wool Bolivia cloth. Rose and green shades are unusually lovely in suits of glaze serge from \$65 to \$87.50. Most exclusive suits are of two-tone satins, \$137.50.

The Pictured Suits Are Representative—

At the center is a suit of soft satin, black, navy blue or green. Stitching is cleverly applied, and the pockets of the coat are repeated in the skirt. Sizes for both women and misses, \$50.

At the left is a suit of taffeta silk, featuring the new long length in the coat, and the semi-fitting back, \$77.50.

At the right is a young girl's sports suit, of Khaki Kool, white or gold, with its collar striped or figured, \$67.50.

Fourth Floor, North and South.

On Toward Another Conspicuous Achievement Wends the Way of

February Sale of High Grade Shoes



SHOES in great assortments, all of an exacting standard of quality, at reductions of most pronounced character, even though good leathers and other shoe materials are scarce and high in price.

This situation comes about through our determination to maintain, through every contingency, the Annual February Sale of High Grade Shoes as one of the most important occasions of the early year.

In Fact It Is the Fine Quality of Each Pair of Shoes for Men, Women or Children in These Assortments

—so complete in size ranges, so remarkable in showing desirable styles, excellent lasts, the finest of leathers and the most skilled and painstaking workmanship, which marks with such powerful emphasis the opportunities brought about by the February Shoe Sale pricing. The featured prices:

\$4.85, \$5.65, \$7.95 and \$11.95 Pair

cover a gratifyingly wide selection in women's and men's shoes of extremely high grade, while assortments involved in the February Shoe Sale include—

Women's Boots—

for street wear, for afternoon dress, for sports wear, and for skating.

Women's Low Cut Shoes—

in numerous delightful styles and lasts—street shoes, dress slippers and sports shoes.

Misses' Shoes—

school and party boots and low cut shoes of many descriptions.

Children's Shoes—

excellently fitting shoes, including school and party boots and low cut shoes.

Boys' Boots—

for school, dress and play, in numerous lasts, in all sizes.

Men's Boots—

and oxfords, for business wear, for dress, for walking, and shoes for skating and sports wear.

Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes, Third Floor, South.
Men's and Boys' Shoes, First Floor, South.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO



Four First Featured Groups in the February Sale of Silk Petticoats

Quality, style, variety—these are the three all-important factors which enter into every petticoat group offered in this sale. And—

Quality is paramount—for it is the superior character of the silks that marks the value exceptional in each and every petticoat.

As to styles, they are legion—meeting every demand, and in size ranges extending from those for misses to those for women requiring the so-called "extra sizes."

At \$3.95, \$5, \$5.95 and \$8.95

Silk Petticoats Singled Out for Specialization

At \$3.95—the taffeta silk petticoat pictured at the right center. Note the deep flounce ruffled and tucked.

At \$5—the taffeta silk petticoat pictured at the right, rippling and full and charmingly fashioned.

At \$5.95—the crepe de Chine petticoat with lacy flounce and flower tipped ribbons, sketched at the left.

At \$8.95—the washable satin petticoat with folds and flat little tailored bows. Sketched at the left center.

This petticoat may be also chosen in crepe de Chine with satin and in Jersey silk with satin—all unusual values at \$8.95.

Third Floor, North.

Separate Skirts of Silk

That Make the February Sales an Interesting Fashion Event

The newly acquired importance of the separate skirt of silk is due to just such fascinating new modes as are, in—

These new February collections replete with new fashion features.

Deep sashes, shirred girdles are introduced with smart effect. The fabric—and choice is wide this season—is suited to the type of skirt.

Khaki Kool, YoSan, printed silks, Georgette satins, serge glaze fashion these skirts at \$25 to \$37.50.

Spanish Sashes on Sports Skirts—

are a unique departure. The printed pussy willow silk skirt at the right illustrates one manner of making a skirt distinctive, \$27.50.

Stripes Are Blocked by Checks—

in the silk skirt sketched at the left. Three strands of silk, braided, form the odd decoration for both girdle and pockets, \$25.

At \$8.75 to \$32.50—Silk dress skirts in stripes strikingly grouped, in plaids, in checked effects and in plain colors.

Fourth Floor, North.



Featured Articles of Sheffield Plate

Featuring six very attractive articles at unusually low pricing.

These were included in assortments purchased before the last rise in price of silverware of this character.

Pierced sandwich plates, in attractive burnished finish, are specially priced, \$3.25.

Cake baskets with handles, in a pierced design, \$4.50.

Bon bon baskets in a very pretty design, with handles, are specially priced, \$1.85.

Bread baskets in burnished or Butler finish, one of the most attractive of these pieces, are specially priced, \$3.25.

Pierced pie plates with separate Pyrex lining, \$2.95.

Water pitchers of classic dignity, in a colonial design, in burnished or Butler finish, \$9.75.

First Floor, South.

The Ask Mr. Foster Travel Information Bureau is at your service at all times. Third Floor, South.

Silk Hosiery

Of Excellent Qualities in the February Sale

Present high prices have been disregarded in maintaining the standard of value-giving of the February Sale of Silk Hosiery.

Women's Silk Hosiery—

At \$1.85 pair—fine silk hosiery with lace inserts, in black and white and many desirable shades.

At \$1.50 pair—fine thread silk hosiery with drop-stitch Richelieu-rib boots, in bronze, Russia calf, navy blue, gray, chamois and black.

At \$1.15 pair—good weight thread silk hosiery, with silk garter tops, and cotton soles which prolong the wear—all sizes in white and black.

First Floor, North.

Silk Gloves

For Women

Laurel silk gloves are included in the February Sales, consequently there is a very definite advantage established by this pricing

—78c Pair

Women's short white silk gloves, embroidered in three different styles with self, Paris point or contrasting embroidery.

First Floor, North.

Paintings

By Noted American Painters

Comprise an especial exhibit to which one of our large galleries has been permanently devoted.

Here one will find some of the most important works of

Keith Waugh
Inness Tryon
Wyant Crane
Dougherty Irwine

Murphy and others.

Visitors welcome.

Galleries—Fifth Floor.

Among the New in Quite Extensive Assortments of Spring Dress Fabrics of Wool

Woven jersey suitings have answered the call of fashion—pin seal gabardine and the varied and vividly attractive sports fabrics are in prominence.

All-Wool Woven Jersey Suitings at \$4 Yard

This is a new fabric, in the desired weight for coats and suitings. It is shown in spring shades of old gold, Quaker gray, burnt orange, chartreuse, empire green, verdure green, beige, golden rod, as well as white, in the 54-inch width.

All-Wool Pin Seal Gabardine, \$3 Yard

Of an unusually fine quality for suits and dresses, in claret, sapphire blue, forest green, Quaker gray, brown, grape, champagne, navy blue and black, in the 54-inch width.

Imported coatings in crag-line checks and homespun patterns, uncommonly smart—54-inch width, \$5 yard.

Second Floor, North.

New Little Frocks for a New Week in This Splendid February Sale of Infants' Wear

Little picture-book frocks are these bringing one delightful surprise after another to mothers, who are discovering their own ideas charmingly worked out, who are finding

Just what mothers want in all baby garments at less than they expected to pay.

What is said of this sale is not a matter of boasting; it has a substantiation in these

Baby Frocks at \$1.10, \$1.55 and \$2.95

of fine white fabrics, touched with hand-work, pictured here.

At \$1.10—the center little frock, embroidered in wool.

At \$1.55—the little frock, at lower left, embroidered about the yoke.

At \$2.95—the topmost little frock, smocked, belted, pleated.

At \$2.95—the frock at lower right, with embroidered wreaths.

Third Floor, North.

New in Art Needlework

Cross-stitch and conventional embroidery are the mediums used to work out new designs in dining table scarfs, buffet scarfs, library table scarfs and pillow tops.

Second Floor, East.

The February Silk Sale

Maintaining the Great Silk Traditions of This Store



ASSORTMENTS which leave no new color or weave to spring unnoted

—which include many silk originations not to be found elsewhere in Chicago

—which disclose some of the most advantageous pricings that have appeared in several months—

Such assortments are greeting those thousands of our patrons who have again this year, as in the past, awaited February, the Silk Month at this store, to determine what silks are to be fashion-favored for spring, and to buy silks from those many lines of beautiful, rich, dependable silks in the February Sale to such advantage.

Shirting and Blouse Silks for 1917

Priced in an Extraordinary Way at 95c and \$1.35 Yard
Including 6,925 yards, in a wide variety of striped effects probably not to be duplicated again in many months, at 95c and \$1.35 yard.

Great Assortments of Silks at \$1.55 Yard

Included in color assortments which are sure to win enthusiastic comment are

Beautiful chiffon taffetas, in plain and glaze colorings, in the 36-inch width.

Satin stripe taffetas, in sports colors and darker color combinations, in the 36-inch width.

Broche silk taffetas, 36 inches wide, in dainty color effects for dance frocks and evening wear.

All are most unusual silk values under present conditions at this price, \$1.55 yard.

Remarkable Assortments of Silks at \$1.95 Yard

Included in excellent assortments are the following desirable silks—

Gros de Londres in the 40-inch width, in plain and glaze colorings.

Novelty taffetas in checked and striped effects in a good color assortment in the 36 and 40-inch widths.

These are exceptional silks to be priced even in this sale at \$1.95 yard.

Dependable Satins

35 inches wide, desirable weaves and qualities, in splendid color range, \$1.50 and \$1.75 yard.

Faillle de Luxe at \$1.68 Yard.

Beautiful quality in the 40-inch width, all silk, white only.

Novelty Taffetas

Stripe, plaid and check effects, in wide selection of colors, \$1.25 to \$2.50 yard.

Crepe Meteoires

40 inches wide, high lustre fabric, in white, ivory and leading colors, \$2.25 yard.

Plain Tub Silks at 95c Yard.

Of excellent quality, 36 inches wide, in white, maize, coral, pink and old rose.

Black Silks of Dependable Qualities

Remarkable assortments of black silks are included in the February Silk Sale.

Chiffon Taffetas

Three qualities, 35 inches wide, \$1.35, 98c, \$1.15 yard.

Satin Majestic

40 inches wide, imported quality, \$2.18 yard.

Chiffon Taffetas

40 inches wide, imported qualities, \$2.18 yard.

Faillie Francaise

36-inch width, fine quality, \$2.28 yard.

Beautiful New Sports Silks Are Shown

Our assortments of Khaki Kool, Yo San, pongees, silk poplins and striped taffetas, in plain and exclusive novelty effects, constitute a showing of the new silk modes of particular consequence. Specially priced—

Natural Shantung, 65c and \$1.28 yd.

Two excellent qualities, 33-inch width.

Silk Poplins at \$2.95 Yard

40-inch width, sports effects in high colors.

Novelty Shantung at \$1.28 yard.

Sports wear effects in the 33-in. width.

Plain Poplins at \$2.25 Yard

40-inch width, sports colors to match novelties.

Second Floor, North.



Girls' Tub Frocks—A Sale

Introducing New Styles at February Pricing

These little girls' apparel sections are fast establishing a code of dress exclusively their own—one to which both mothers and daughters are subscribing wholeheartedly. Here are offered those—

Modes holding unswervingly to ideals of simplicity and refinement for youth.

Even the least in price are designed with distinctive touches employing the best of fabrics—the nicest workmanship. Here are deep, skirts, full and wide, trimmings, dainty.

At \$5.75—Chambray Frocks

with white dimity guimpes and tabbed pockets. Sizes 6 to 10 years. At the right.

At \$13.75—Linen Frocks

for big girls, 12, 14, 16 years. In Delft blue or cherry color, embroidered with touches of black. At the right center.

At \$8.75—Coat Frocks

of linen in leather color or green, with smart leather belt. Sizes 6 to 12 years. At the left center.

At \$10—"Straight" Frocks

of linen in blue with belt rose with "oyster." Pockets, too, and a smart yoke. At the left.

Then to Be Very Specially Noted—

Assortments of new tub frocks so moderately priced economy-wise mothers will make ample selections.

At \$1.75—Checked gingham frocks with shoulder straps descending to form wide pockets.

At \$2.25—Sports frocks for girls—with pockets, belted, and made on the lines of a sailor dress.

At \$2.95 and \$3.95—Bloomer frocks in many styles and colors of fine ginghams and chambrays.

Fourth Floor, South.